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INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE

Michigan University

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Office of Naval Research
Advanced Research Projects Agency

1971

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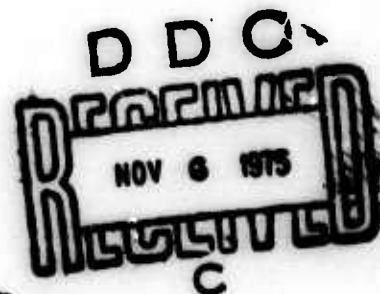
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INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

Technical Progress Report # 4
1 January through 30 June 1971



Prepared in connection with research supported by the Advanced Research Projects Agency, ARPA Order No. 1411, and monitored by the Office of Naval Research, Contract N00014-67-A-0181-0026.✓

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INTERNATIONAL DATA ARCHIVE
THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48104

Technical Progress Report # 4
1 January 1971 through 30 June 1971

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B. Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project

1. Coding and Documentation Conventions for Data Sets Purchased by the Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project
2. Purchase Orders for International Affairs Data Sets and Models
3. International System and Foreign Policy Approaches: Implications for Conflict Modelling and Management
4. The Computer-Aided International Relations teaching (CAIR) package

ARPA Order No. 1411
Contractor:
 The Regents of
 The University of Michigan
 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
Effective Dates:
 1 June 1969 through
 30 June 1971
Contract Total:
 \$540,000
Technical Report No. 4 for 1 January
1971 through 30 June 1971

Contract No.: N00014-67-A-0181-0026
Principal Investigators:
 Warren E. Miller
 Raymond Tanter
ARPA Agent:
 Office of Naval Research
Title:
 International Data Archive

The Archive

Research Program and Plan

The Archive undertakes as its primary goals the acquisition, standardization, and dissemination of international affairs data. These goals necessitate direct interaction between the Archive staff and the academic community to ensure more adequate standards, predominantly in the areas of data formatting, definitions and coding of variables, and validity checking of data. This working relationship assists the archival staff in maintaining awareness of the users' needs regarding data collection, data analysis, and software development areas.

Enclosed Documentation

The first document is a list of studies available from the Archive as of 30 June 1971. The second document is an index of all variables in Archive holdings. The third document is a description of the Archive supported OSIRIS-CONSTAT Interface program. The fourth through eighth documents are the final versions of Archive produced codebooks for World Handbook II, Interventions data, Sino-Soviet Interaction (Project Triad) data, World Military Expenditure data, World Event/Interaction Survey data, and the U.N. Roll Calls data (Volume I). The latter two documents are copies of machine readable codebooks.

ARPA Order No. 1411

Contractor:

The Regents of The
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Effective Dates:

1 June 1969 through
30 June 1971

Contract Total:

\$190,000

Technical Report #4 for 1 January, 1971
through 30 June 1971

Contract No.: N00014-67-A-0181-0026

Principal Investigators:

Warren E. Miller
Raymond Tanter

ARPA Agent:

Office of Naval Research

Title:

International Data Archive

Voluntary International Coordination (VIC) Project

Research Program and Plan

The VIC project at The University of Michigan has three functions: (1) organization of conferences to promote convergence among quantitative international affairs projects on theoretical priorities for data generation and modelling, variable definitions, coding rules, and quality control; (2) purchase of a small number of data sets to stimulate data generation; (3) development of computer based models for conflict modelling and management: the Computer-Aided Conflict Information System (CACIS) and the Computer-Aided System for Handling Information on Local Conflicts (CASCON).

Enclosed Documentation

The first two documents are statements of IDA policy, approved by IDAAC in June 1971. The third document is a paper by Raymond Tanter to be published in a special issue of World Politics. The fourth document is a description of the Computer-Aided International Relations teaching (CAIR) package.

STUDIES AVAILABLE
FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE

MAY, 1971

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH
BOX 1248
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

SUMMARY OF STUDIES
AVAILABLE FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE (1971)

1. Alger, Chadwick E., United Nations Interaction.
2. Banks, Arthur S., Cross-Polity Time Series.
3. Banks, Arthur S., Domestic Conflict Behavior.
4. Banks, Arthur S. and Robert B. Textor, Cross Polity Survey.
5. Bleicher, Samuel A., Computer Analysis of General Assembly Resolutions.
6. Cady, Richard and William Prince, Conflict Data.
7. Cady, Richard, Franz Mogdis, and Karen Tidwell, Major Power Interactions with Less Developed Countries.
8. Coplin, William D. and J. Martin Rochester, Dyadic Disputes.
9. Feierabend, Ivo K., Rosalind Feierabend, and Betty Nesvold, Political Events Project.
10. Gurr, Ted, Genesis of Civil Violence Project.
11. Haas, Michael, International Subsystems.
12. Jacobson, Harold K., The United Nations and Colonialism.
13. McClelland, Charles, World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS).
14. Mogdis, Franz and Karen Tidwell, Sino-Soviet Interaction, A Quantitative Assessment.
15. Richardson, Lewis Fry, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels.
16. Rummel, Rudolph J., Foreign Conflict Behavior.
17. Rummel, Rudolph J., Dimensionality of Nations.
18. Rummel, Rudolph J. and Raymond Tanter, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations, 1955-1960.
19. Russett, Bruce M., International Regions and the International System.
20. Russett, Bruce M., Karl Deutsch, Hayward Alker, and Harold Lasswell, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators.
21. Singer, J. David and Melvin Small, The Wages of War.
22. Taylor, Charles L. and Michael C. Hudson, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators II.
23. United Nations Roll Call Data.
24. United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, World Military Expenditures - 1970.

STUDIES AVAILABLE
FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE (1971)

1. Alger, Chadwick E. United Nations Interaction. Data on interactions between U.N. Delegates. The data were generated by direct observation of the meetings of the Administrative and Budgetary (Fifth) Committee of the General Assembly during the Seventeenth Regular Session (1962).

The unit of analysis is the U.N. member-country as represented by its delegates. Seventy-one variables have been coded for each country-delegate and his interactions so as to enable analysis such as: the relation of interaction to the legislative process; the interactions of individual nations; the relation between non-committee roles of individuals and voting; regional group interaction, etc.

2. Banks, Arthur S. Cross-Polity Time Series. Time series data on 153 independent nations. There are 102 variables aggregated by year. There are 33 variables coded for the period 1815-1966; the remaining variables are coded for more limited time periods. Demographic, socio-economic, and political attribute data are included. Data are published in Arthur Banks, Cross-Polity Time Series, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press, 1971).

3. Banks, Arthur S. Domestic Conflict Behavior. Domestic conflict data on 111 countries. Data were collected for the years 1919-1939 and 1946-1966 on 8 conflict variables. Study # 18 (Rummel-Tanter) uses the same variables except domestic deaths is omitted. Data exist for 42 years on 52 countries and there are data for less than 42 years on 59 countries.

4. Banks, Arthur S. and Robert B. Textor, Cross Polity Survey. Data for 115 polities. The independent polity is the unit of analysis, and each is classified according to two sets of variables: "raw characteristics" and "finished characteristics." The raw characteristics include measures such as population as well as more subjective measures such as degree of political modernization and interest articulation. The finished characteristics are dichotomous variables which contrast groups of polities in various ways. Each polity is classified on one side or another of each dichotomy. The data were originally published in Arthur S. Banks and Robert B. Textor, A Cross-Polity Survey (Cambridge, Massachusetts: M.I.T. Press, 1963).

5. Bleicher, Samuel A., Computer Analysis of General Assembly Resolutions. Data on 2,370 U.N. resolutions. The unit of analysis is the resolution, and the data are a content analysis of General Assembly resolutions from 1946 to 1968. Items such as operative words, organizations mentioned, committee source, and prior resolutions cited are coded. Data sources were the United Nations General Assembly Official Records.

6. Cady, Richard and William Prince, Conflict Data. Data for 323 conflicts. These data were supplied by the Office of National Security Studies, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division. The data set contains information on political conflicts during the period 1944 to 1966. For each conflict, the variables include measures of duration, the type of military operations, the type of conflict, the method of termination, and the outcome with regard to the United States.

7. Cady, Richard, Franz Mogdis, and Karen Tidwell, Major Power Interactions with Less Developed Countries. Data for 90 less developed countries. These data were supplied by the Office of National Security Studies, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division. The data set contains selected interactions of the United States, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, and Eastern European Countries with the less developed countries.

The overall time span for the data is from 1956 to 1965. The selected national attributes are recorded yearly for this period, while the major power interactions are recorded for 1959, 1961, 1963, and 1965. The national attributes include such measures as imports and exports, diplomatic representation, visits, and communication rates. The interactions include such measures as proportions of imports from and exports to the major powers, diplomatic recognition, and foreign news service operation.

8. Coplin, William D. and J. Martin Rochester, Dyadic Disputes. Data for two basic units of analysis: 71 nations and 96 cases. This study provides data to compare and analyze the Permanent Court of International Justice, International Court of Justice, League of Nations, and United Nations in the international bargaining process. Data are included for all disputes: (1) which occurred between 1920 and 1968; (2) which were dyadic, i.e., in which only two states were directly involved; and (3) which were considered in at least one of the four institutions.

Nation-unit data are divided into national attributes of participants and patterns of institutional usage by participants. Case-unit data include case attributes and attributes of the dyadic relationship between the two participants in each case.

9. Feierabend, Ivo K., Rosalind Feierabend, and Betty Nesvold, Political Events Project. Data on 7,000 events for 84 countries. This

study is concerned with the amount of conflict directed by groups and individuals in the prevailing political system against other groups or persons. The data cover the interval 1948-1965. Twenty-eight categories are used to classify the events. The study provides a conflict intensity rating for each event. The data sources were the Encyclopedia Britannica Yearbook and Deadline Data on World Affairs. An additional data set is being prepared from the New York Times for the period 1955-1964.

10. Gurr, Ted, Genesis of Civil Violence Project. Data for 114 nations. This study consists of aggregate data on indicators of civil violence and its predictors. Nations have also been categorized into four clusters, originally based on a factor analysis, including political, socio-cultural, technological development, and size of population and production center clusters.
11. Haas, Michael, International Subsystems. Data for subsystems, member nations, wars, and alliances: 1649-1963. The first of four files in this collection consists of data on wars involving subsystem members. The data are derived from Lewis Richardson's Statistics of Deadly Quarrels, Quincy Wright's A Study of War, J. David Singer's Wages of War, Pitrim A. Sorokin's Social and Cultural Dynamics. The second file contains attribute data for the 21 subsystems, e.g., number of new inter-governmental organizations formed, and the number of major power memberships. A third file contains data for the 457 members, e.g., status of the nation in the subsystem and belligerency status of the nations. Finally, there is a data file on alliances involving the subsystem members, e.g., type of alliances, number of major, middle, or minor powers in the alliance, and the locus of the alliance.
12. Jacobson, Harold K., The United Nations and Colonialism. Data on 1,166 U.N. roll calls. The unit of analysis is the U.N. roll call, specifically, any roll call from 1946 to 1967 concerned with the issue of colonialism. The data contain information about each roll call and the voting record of U.N. member-countries on each roll call. Data sources were the United Nations General Assembly Official Records. Data are in vote format. That is, the roll call vote is the case; the member and other descriptive information are the variables. In contrast, the U.N. Roll Call data in study # 23 below has the member as the case and the roll call as the variable.
13. McClelland, Charles, World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS). Data for 23,000 events. Each case in the data is a report of an international event. An event/interaction refers to words and deeds communicated between nations, such as threats of military force between nations. The IRA has WEIS data from January, 1966 through August, 1969.

The data and source of each item is included in the analytic deck. Also included is a descriptive deck which is a complete set of textual descriptions for

each event which can be associated with the analytic codings by an event serial number within a year.

IRA can supply two FORTRAN programs which can aggregate the daily data into other groupings, e.g., frequencies of action by one nation toward another on a month by month basis can be calculated. These two programs were written for the WEIS project by Clarence Bradford.

14. Mogdis, Franz and Karen Tidwell, Sino-Soviet Interaction, A Quantitative Assessment. Data for two nations, the Soviet Union and China. This study consists of an aggregate data set and a perception data set. The aggregate data set covers the period 1950-1967 and includes the following variables: exports, imports, population, and treaties. Foreign aid granted by the Soviet Union and China to selected countries is also included for the years 1959-1967. The perception data set consists of information obtained by content analysis utilizing Inquirer II (a computer program). Selected official statements and newspaper content were analyzed for the period 1950-1967. Soviet and Chinese perceptions of each other and of the United States are coded as follows: strong, weak, active, passive, negative, and threatening. Each of these perceptions is presented in the original and weighted forms. Data were supplied by the Office of National Security Studies, Bendix Aerospace Systems Division.

15. Richardson, Lewis Fry, Statistics of Deadly Quarrels. Data for 779 quarrels. These data, supplied by Rudolph Rummel, cover the time period from 1809 to 1949. A quarrel involves a pair of opponents and must result in more than 315 human deaths. The magnitude of a quarrel is measured by the logarithm of the number of deaths. The range of magnitudes in the study is from 2.50 to 7.50, the latter figure for nations involved in World War II.

Each quarrel is identified by its beginning date and magnitude. For each quarrel, the nominal variables include the type of quarrel, as well as political, cultural, and economic similarities and dissimilarities between the pairs of combatants. The data were originally published in Lewis Fry Richardson, The Statistics of Deadly Quarrels (Chicago: Quadrangle, 1960).

16. Rummel, Rudolph J., Foreign Conflict Behavior. Approximately 11,000 events such as border clashes and threats on over 30 descriptive variables for 82 nations. The source of the data as well as measures of its reliability have also been coded. The periods of time covered include 1955, 1962-1965, and the first four months of 1966, with additional time spans to be added as the data become available.

17. Rummel, Rudolph J., Dimensionality of Nations. Raw data for 32 nations. The 332 variables are grouped into 51 domains. The domains represent cultural, social, agricultural, demographic, and other descriptive categories. Data are generally for 1955.

18. Rummel, Rudolph J. and Raymond Tanter, Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations, 1955-1960. Data for 86 countries. This data collection is the product of two separate studies conducted by Rudolph J. Rummel and Raymond Tanter utilizing identical variables for the time periods 1955-1957 and 1958-1960, respectively. These variables are domestic conflict behavior such as riots, coups, and foreign conflict behavior such as protests and threats.

19. Russett, Bruce M., International Regions and the International System. Data on 18 separate files which contain the results of Russett's analysis. In particular, the study contains data on regions of social and cultural homogeneity, regions with similar political attitudes on external behavior (measured by U.N. voting), regions of political interdependence (bound by international organization), regions of economic interdependence (measured by intra-regional trade as a proportion of the nations' national income), and regions of geographical proximity.

20. Russett, Bruce M., Karl Deutsch, Hayward Alker, and Harold Lasswell, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators. Data for 141 polities. The information collected in this study is aggregate data at the national level. Sources are United Nations reports, official publications of national governments, special studies, monographs, and other work by scholars and non-governmental research organizations. Data were originally published in Bruce M. Russett, et al., World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1964).

21. Singer, J. David and Melvin Small, The Wages of War. Data for 93 interstate, imperial, and colonial wars dating from 1816 through 1965. Wars which did not involve at least one interstate system member or which were civil or internal were eliminated. Variables include the beginning and ending dates of the war to calculate nation-months or magnitude; battle deaths to determine severity of war; as well as several derived ratio-based indicators of intensity. Many measures were converted to annual indicators for each year. Data were also collected for independent and intervening variables such as attributes of the international system and pairwise relationships among warring nations. The data are grouped into four files. Each file contains data for one of the following units of analysis: nations, nation-wars, pairs of nations, and wars. The data will be published in J. David Singer and Melvin Small, The Wages of War, 1816-1965: A Statistical Handbook (Wiley, forthcoming).

22. Taylor, Charles L. and Michael C. Hudson, World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, II. Data for 136 polities. The data were collected by the World Data Analysis Program of Yale University.

This study contains data at points in time between 1948-1967. The data are grouped into four files, each of which might be considered a data set by itself.

- a. File I is an aggregate data set of population, communication, education, culture, economic, and political variables for the four base dates: 1950, 1955, 1960, and 1965. Data for 1965 are about 90 percent complete, but the proportion of missing data is much higher for the three earlier dates.
- b. File II consists of annual aggregations, 1948-1967, of eighteen political events such as riots and irregular power changes.
- c. File III contains daily observations on the event series for each country during the years 1948-1967. This file contains 57,256 records--one for each daily event.
- d. File IV contains intervention data by date of report. There is one record per event, a total of 1073 records for the 136 countries. This file contains information about the intervention such as the intervening country, the type of intervention, bloc membership, type of military force used, and amount of military force used.

23. United Nations Roll Call Data. General Assembly roll calls for the First to the Twenty-third Plenary Sessions (1945-1968), the First to the Fifth Special Sessions, and for the seven Committees. The collection will be updated through the Twenty-fourth Session (1969) in 1971. The project may be continuously updated.

Portions of the roll call collections were archived from two different sources. The First to the Seventeenth Sessions, the First to Fourth Special Sessions, and the First to Fourth Emergency Special Sessions were received from Charles Wrigley of Michigan State University. The data for all subsequent Plenary sessions and for the committees were coded and processed by the International Relations Archive. All of the data are stored in member format. That is, the U.N. member is the case, the roll call is the variable, and the member's vote is the value for each variable. The code-book contains a synopsis of each roll call including the total vote on that roll call and its location in the General Assembly Official Records.

24. United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, World Military Expenditures - 1970. Data for 120 nations. The data are military expenditures and related data such as GNP, public education expenditures, public health expenditures and population. Data for military expenditures, armed forces and gross national product are reported at yearly intervals for the period 1964-1968 with a summary percentage of change figure for this period. Other data are available for 1963 only. Data are reported in U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's publication World Military Expenditure, 1970.

VARIABLE INDEX
FOR STUDIES AVAILABLE FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE

MAY, 1971

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH
BOX 1248
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

INTRODUCTION

This variable index contains all substantive variables in the International Relations Archive of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research.

The variables are listed in alphabetical order by key word. For most variables the key word is obvious, but for many variables there are at least two possibilities for key words, e.g., Agricultural Production as a % of GNP or GNP: % Agricultural Production. No set criteria were established for selection of a key word in these instances, and the user is advised to check for each of the possible choices of key words. In some cases, for clarity, the name of the dataset appears first, e.g., U.N. Resolutions; Country, Total Interaction. Some of the variable names, however, remain unavoidably ambiguous in meaning outside the context of the specific dataset.

Following each variable is an abbreviated study name which is the data source for that variable. The "KEY TO STUDY NAMES" gives the complete study name, the principal investigator(s), the date(s) and the unit(s) of analysis. The dates represent the time period of the entire data collection, but not necessarily the dates applicable to specific variables. For some variables the appropriate dates are given in the variable name.

This variable list will be revised annually to include all variables available from the International Relations Archive. In addition, lists of variables in newly acquired studies will be distributed in the interim to provide updated information to the yearly publication.

KEY TO STUDY NAMES
FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE
VARIABLE INDEX

<u>STUDY CODE</u>	<u>STUDY: TIME, INVESTIGATOR.(UNITS)</u>
ALGER	U.N. Interaction Data: 1965, Chadwick Alger. (Delegate-Interactions, Countries)
BLEICHER	Computer Analysis of U.N. Resolutions: 1946- 1968, Samuel Bleicher. (Resolutions)
C.P. SURVEY	Cross Polity Survey, Arthur Banks and Robert Textor. (115 Nations)
C.P. TIME	Cross Polity Time Series: 1815-1966, Arthur Banks. (153 Nations)
DMSTC CONFLICT	Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations: 1955-1960, Rudolph Rummel and Raymond Tanter. (86 Nations) and Domestic Conflict Behavior: 1919-1939 and 1946-1966, Arthur Banks. (111 Countries)
DON-RAW	The Dimensionality of Nations Project: 1955, Rudolph Rummel. (82 Nations)
DYAD DISP. CA	Dyadic Disputes: 1920-1968 (Case Attributes), William Coplin and J. Martin Rochester. (121 Cases)
DYAD DISP. PA	Dyadic Disputes: 1920-1968 (Participant Attributes), William Coplin and J. Martin Rochester. (121 Nation-cases)
DYAD DISP. PP	Dyadic Disputes: 1920-1968 (Patterns of Participation), William Coplin and J. Martin Rochester. (71 Nations)
FRGN CONFLICT	Foreign Conflict Behavior: 1955, 1962-1966, Rudolph Rummel. (Nations)
GURR. 1	Genesis of Civil Violence Project: 1961-1963, Ted Gurr. (Nations)
JACOBSON	U.N. Resolutions on Colonialism: 1946-1967, Harold Jacobson. (Roll Calls)
LDC/GP	Major Power Interactions with Less Developed Countries: 1956-1965, Richard Cady, Franz Modgis and Karen Tidwell. (90 Less Developed Countries)

<u>STUDY CODE</u>	<u>STUDY: TIME, INVESTIGATOR, (UNITS)</u>
POLI CONFLICTS	Political Conflict Data: 1944-1966, Richard Cady and William Prince. (323 Conflicts)
POLI. EVENTS	Political Events Project: 1948-1965, Ivo Feierabend, Rosalind Feierabend and Betty Nesvold. (6754 Political Events)
REGIONS	International Regions and the International System: c. 1951-1963, Bruce M. Russett. (Nations)
RUMMEL-TANTER	Dimensions of Conflict Behavior Within and Between Nations: 1955-1960, Rudolph Rummel and Raymond Tanter. (86 Countries)
SDQ	Statistics of Deadly Quarrels: 1809-1949, Lewis Richardson. (Quarrels)
SUBSYS: HAAS	International Subsystems: 1649-1963, Michael Haas. (21 Subsystems, 457 Subsystem-Members, 2049 Wars)
TRIAD: AG	Sino-Soviet Interaction: 1950-1967 (Aggregate Data), Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell. (Soviet Union and Communist China)
TRIAD: PRCP	Sino-Soviet Interactions: 1950-1967 (Perceptions), Franz Mogdis and Karen Tidwell. (Soviet Union and Communist China)
U.N. ROLL CALLS	United Nations Roll Call Votes: General Assembly Plenary Sessions and Eight Committees, 1946-1965. (Nations)
WEIS	World Event/Interaction Survey: January, 1966 - August, 1969, Charles McClelland. (23,000 Events)
WHB. 1	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, First Edition, Bruce Russett, Karl Deutsch, Hayward Alker and Harold Lasswell. (141 Nations)
WHB. 2 AGGREG.	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, Second Edition: 1955, 1955, 1960, 1965 (Aggregate Data), Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson. (136 Nations)
WHB. 2 EVENT	World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, Second Edition: 1948-1967, Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson. (Annual Events; 136 Nations; Daily Events; 57,268 Country-Daily Events)

STUDY CODE

WHB. 2 INTRVNS

WOW: NATION

WOW: NAT/WAR

WOW: PAIRS

WOW: WAR

STUDY: TIME, INVESTIGATOR.(UNITS)

World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators, Second Edition: 1948-1967 (Intervention Data), Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson. (1073 Nation-Daily Interventions)

Wages of War: 1816-1965 (Nation File), J. David Singer and Melvin Small. (144 Nations)

Wages of War: 1816-1965 (Nation/War File), J. David Singer and Melvin Small. (Nation-Wars)

Wages of War: 1816-1965 (Pairs File), J. David Singer and Melvin Small. (Pairs of Nations)

Wages of War: 1816-1965 (War File), J. David Singer and Melvin Small. (93 Wars)

ACCEPTANCE OF ICJ JURISDICTION	DON-RAW
ACCUSATIONS (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
ACTION: NO	DYAD DISP. CA
ACTOR IN CONFLICT	FRGN CONFLICT
ADJUDICATION	DYAD DISP. CA
ADVISORY OPINIONS, NUMBER	DYAD DISP. CA
AGRICULTURAL AREA (IN THOUSAND SQUARE KILOMETERS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AGRICULTURAL DENSITY	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS PLUS IMPORTS (000,000 \$US)	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS/AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS PLUS EXPORTS	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS/EXPORTS	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURAL POPULATION (PERCENT TOTAL) 1944-1958	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURAL POPULATION AS % TOTAL	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	C.P. SURVEY
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION/GNP	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURAL SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS (NUMBER)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AGRICULTURAL WORKERS/ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURE, PERCENT CONTRIBUTION TO GNP	DON-RAW
AGRICULTURE: % ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE MALES ENGAGED IN	DON-RAW
AID, SOVIET PER CAPITA (U.S. DOLLARS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AID, TOTAL SOVIET IN THOUSAND U.S. DOLLARS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AID, TOTAL U.S. ECONOMIC (IN MILLION US DOLLARS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AID, TOTAL US ECONOMIC & MILITARY (IN MILLION US DOLLARS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AID, US ECONOMIC & MILITARY PER CAPITA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AID, US ECONOMIC PER CAPITA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AID, US RECVD/USSR AID + US AID RECEIVED	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AIR DISTANCE: SHORTEST FROM USSR PLUS FROM US	DON-RAW
AIR DISTANCE: SHORTEST FROM US/USSR PLUS US	DON-RAW
AIR DISTANCE: SHORTEST FROM US IN INCHES ON MAP	DON-RAW
AIR DISTANCE: SHORTEST FROM USSR IN INCHES ON MAP	DON-RAW
AIR FARES FROM CAPITALS TO MOSCOW	DON-RAW
AIR FARES FROM CAPITALS TO NEW YORK	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AIR OPERATIONS IN CONFLICT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AIR PASSENGER KILOMETERS, NUMBER OF (000,000)	POLI CONFLCTS
AIR PASSENGER KM/POPULATION	DON-RAW
AIRCRAFT: FIGHTER	DON-RAW
ALLIANCES JOINED WITH MAJOR POWERS EXCLUSIVES	TRIAD: AG
ALLIANCES JOINED WITH MAJOR POWERS	SUBSYS.: HAAS
ALLIANCES: NUMBER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
AMNESTY AND RELAXATION OF POLITICAL RESTRICTIONS	SUBSYS.: HAAS
AMPLITUDE 1961	WHB.2 EVENTS
AMPLITUDE 1962	GURR. 1
AMPLITUDE 1963	GURR. 1
AN INTERNATIONAL BLOCKADE	GURR. 1
ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS	POLI CONFLCTS
ANTIGOVERNMENT DEMONSTRATIONS, 1946-1966	FRGN CONFLICT
ARABLE LAND	C.P. TIME
ARABLE LAND/TOTAL LAND AREA	DON-RAW
AREA OF COUNTRY	DON-RAW
AREA, TOTAL (IN THOUSAND SQUARE KILOMETERS)	WHB. 1
AREA: COASTLINE LENGTH/SQUARE ROOT OF AREA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
AREA: HOMELAND, TERRITORIES, DEPENDENCIES	DON-RAW
AREA: NATIONAL LAND/NATIONAL + TERRITORIAL LAND	DON-RAW
REAL GROUPING	DON-RAW
RD ATTACK EVENTS	C.P. SURVEY
FORCES OF PARTICIPANT NATIONS, TOTAL OF	WHB.2 EVENTS
	WOW: WAR

ARMED FORCES OF PARTICIPANT, PREWAR
ARMED FORCES, PREWAR; 1ST PAIR MEMBER
ARMED FORCES, PREWAR; 2ND PAIR MEMBER
ARRESTED IN THE EVENT, NUMBER OF PERSONS
ASSASSINATIONS (BY YEAR)
ASSASSINATIONS, POLITICAL
ASSASSINATIONS, 1946-1966
ATTACK METHODS: BOMBING
ATTACK METHODS: FIRE
ATTACK METHODS: FIREARMS
ATTACK METHODS: HAND
ATTACK METHODS: HEAVY ARMAMENT
ATTACK METHODS: MISSILES, ROCKS, BOTTLES
ATTACK METHODS: SNIPING
ATTACK METHODS: UNCLASSIFIED
ATTACK ON ALLY OR FRIEND OF OTHER
ATTACK ON CITIZENS
ATTACK ON EMBASSY
ATTACK ON FLAG
ATTACK ON MILITARY INSTALLATION OR EQUIPMENT
ATTACK ON MILITARY PERSONNEL
ATTACK ON OTHER OFFICIAL PROPERTY
ATTACK ON PRIVATE PROPERTY
AUXILIARIES
BAL. OF PAYMENTS, AV. AMT. SHORT TERM / LIQUID GOLD
BAL. OFFICIAL DONATIONS 1954-56/LIQUID GOLD STOCK
- BALANCE OF DONATIONS
BALANCE OF INVESTMENTS (BILLION US\$)
BALANCE OF INVESTMENTS/LIQUID GOLD STOCK
- BALANCE OF INVESTMENTS, SHORT TERM 1954-56
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1954-56
BATTLE DEATHS EXPERIENCED BY NATION, NUMBER OF
BATTLE DEATHS IN CENTRAL SYSTEM WARS EXPERIENCED BY NATION
BATTLE DEATHS IN CENTRAL SYSTEM WARS: MBR EACH SIDE
BATTLE DEATHS IN COLONIAL AND IMPERIAL WARS FOR NATION
BATTLE DEATHS IN INTERSTATE WARS EXPERIENCED BY NATION
BATTLE DEATHS IN MAJOR POWER WARS EXPERIENCED BY NATION
BATTLE DEATHS IN WARS: MAJOR POWER EACH SIDE BY NATION
BATTLE DEATHS, 1ST PAIR MEMBER
BATTLE DEATHS, 2ND PAIR MEMBER
BATTLE DEATHS: ALL PARTICIPANT NATIONS, TOTAL
BIRTH RATES, (NUMBER LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION)
BIRTHS/1000 POPULATION
BLOC MEMBER
BODY CHARACTERISTICS: DIFFERENCE
BODY CHARACTERISTICS: SIMILARITY
BOOK PRODUCTION, TITLES/CAPITA, 1946-1966
BOOK PRODUCTION, TITLES, 1946-1966
BOOK TITLES
BOOK TITLES/POPULATION
BOOK TITLES, FOREIGN TRANSLATED/DOMESTIC BOOK TITLES
BOOK TITLES: #BOOK TITLES PUBLISHED PER YR/TOTAL TITLES
BOOK TITLES: #PURE & APPLIED SCIENCE PUBLISHED/TOTAL
BOOK TITLES: ENGLISH/RUSSIAN PLUS ENGLISH TRANSLATED
BOOK TITLES: FOREIGN TRANSLATED
BOOK TITLES: NUMBER ENGLISH TRANSLATED
BOOK TITLES: NUMBER RUSSIAN TRANSLATED
BOOK TITLES: RUSSIAN PLUS ENGLISH TRANSLATED
BOOK TITLES: RUSSIAN TRANSLATED/ALL FOREIGN TRANSLATED

[illegible]

BOOKS PUBLISHED PER YR IN PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE/BOOKS
 BOOKS, RELIGIOUS/BOOK TITLES
 BRITISH COMMONWEALTH MEMBER: YES/NO
 BROADCAST (HOURS PER WEEK) (CPR)
 BROADCAST (HOURS PER WEEK) (USR)
 BUDDHIST POPULATION/POPULATION
 BUFEAUCRACY, CHARACTER OF
 CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DAY
 CALORIES PER CAPITA PER DIEM
 CALORIES REQUIRED BY POPULATION/CALORIES CONSUMED
 CAPITAL FORMATION, DOMESTIC AS % GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
 CASE DISPOSED BY INSTITUTION: MONTH, YEAR, DAY
 CASE INTRODUCED: MONTH, YEAR
 CASES AS OBJECT OR RESPONDENT: TOTAL FOR THE FOUR
 CASES INTRODUCED BY OR AS APPLICANT: TOTAL FOR THE FOUR
 CASES PARTICIPATED IN TOTAL (PCIJ, ICJ, LEAGUE, UN)
 CASES: AVG INDEX PARTICIPATION IN PCIJ, ICJ, LEAGUE, UN
 CASES: INTRO. JOINTLY (PCIJ, ICJ, LEAGUE, UN)
 CASES: TOTAL INDEX PARTICIPATION IN PCIJ, ICJ, LEAGUE, UN
 CASUALTIES
 CASUALTIES IN UNOFFICIAL VIOLENCE (EXACT)
 CASUALTIES IN UNOFFICIAL VIOLENCE (ESTIMATE)
 CASUALTY ERROR MEASURE
 CAUCASIAN POPULATION/POPULATION
 CAUSALTIES (ESTIMATE) (VIOLENT ACT)
 CAUSALTIES (EXACT) (VIOLENT ACT)
 CEASE FIRE ORDERED
 CENSORSHIP
 CENSORSHIP, DEGREE OF
 CENTRAL GOV'T BUDGETED EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA 1951-61
 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGETED EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA 1961
 CENTRAL SYSTEM MEMBER DURING WAR
 CENTRAL SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP, YEAR NATION LOST
 CENTRAL SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP, YEAR NATION GAINED
 CENTRAL SYSTEM WARS EXPERIENCED BY NATION, NUMBER OF
 CHANGES IN EFFECTIVE EXECUTIVE, 1815-1966
 CHRISTIAN CHURCHES (NUMBER OF SEPARATE)
 CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY (% TOTAL POPULATION)
 CHURCH: CIVIL POWER FOR
 CINEMA ATTENDANCE (PER CAPITA)
 CINEMA ATTENDANCE PER CAPITA PER YEAR
 CITIZENS/POPULATION
 CITIZENS, NUMBER OF
 CIVIL DISORDER
 CIVIL VIOLENCE 1961-63
 CIVIL VIOLENCE, DURATION 1961-63
 COALITIONS, 1946-1966
 COALITIONS: NUMBER WARTIME WITH OTHER MAJORS (RICHARDSON)
 COASTLINE LENGTH
 COLONIAL AND IMPERIAL WARS EXPERIENCED BY NATION, NUMBER OF
 COLONIAL CONFLICT ISSUE
 COLONIAL RULER, FORMER
 COLONIAL VIOLENCE
 COLONIES: YES OR NO
 COMMENTS OR QUALIFICATIONS
 COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS ESTABLISHED
 COMMUNIST BLOC
 COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP
 COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP (NUMBER)

DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 LDC/GP
 LDC/GP
 DON-RAW
 C.P. SURVEY
 DON-RAW
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DYAD DISP. CA
 DYAD DISP. PA
 DYAD DISP. PP
 DYAD DISP. PP
 DYAD DISP. PP
 DYAD DISP. PP
 DYAD DISP. PP
 DYAD DISP. PP
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 FRGN CONFLICT
 FRGN CONFLICT
 SDQ
 DON-RAW
 FRGN CONFLICT
 FRGN CONFLICT
 DYAD DISP. CA
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 GURR. 1
 GURR. 1
 WOW: NAT/WAR
 WOW: NATION
 WOW: NATION
 WOW: NATION
 C.P. TIME
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 SDQ
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 WHB. 1
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 POLI CONFLCTS
 GURR. 1
 GURR. 1
 C.P. TIME
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 DON-RAW
 WOW: NATION
 POLI CONFLCTS
 C.P. SURVEY
 SDQ
 DON-RAW
 FRGN CONFLICT
 DYAD DISP. CA
 C.P. SURVEY
 DON-RAW
 LDC/GP

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIPS/POPULATION	DON-RAW
COMMUNIST PARTY NEUTRAL OVER SPLIT	LDC/GP
COMMUNIST PARTY OPEN-SPLIT	LDC/GP
COMMUNIST PARTY ORIENTED TOWARD CPR	LDC/GP
COMMUNIST PARTY ORIENTED TOWARD USR	LDC/GP
COMMUNIST PARTY STATUS IN STATE (LEGALITY)	LDC/GP
COMPETITION INDEX, AGGREGATE, 1946-1966	LDC/GP
COMPLETE OR NOT	C.P. TIME
CONCESSIONS: RIVALRY FOR ON TERRITORY OF 3RD PARTY	FRGN CONFLICT
CONFLICT LOCATION ASIA	SDQ
CONFLICT LOCATION EUROPE	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFLICT LOCATION LATIN AMERICA	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFLICT LOCATION MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFLICT LOCATION SOUTHEAST ASIA	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFLICT LOCATION SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFLICT OUTCOME IS FAVORABLE TO US INTEREST	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFLICT OUTCOME IS UNFAVORABLE TO US INTEREST	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFLICT: EXISTENCE OF PREVIOUS	POLI CONFLCTS
CONFRONTATIONS (DYADIC), NUMBER OF	SDQ
CONSPIRACY & INTERNAL WAR 1961-63	SUBSYS.: HAAS
CONSPIRACY 1961-63	GURR. 1
CONSPIRACY, TURMOIL, & INTERNAL WAR 1961-63	GURR. 1
CONSTITUTIONAL FORM, YEAR PRESENT FORM (HUDSON)	GURR. 1
CONTEXT OF COMMUNICATION	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
CONTIGUOUS BORDER CPR	FRGN CONFLICT
CONTIGUOUS BORDER EASTERN EUROPE	LDC/GP
CONTIGUOUS BORDER US	LDC/GP
CONTIGUOUS BORDER USR	LDC/GP
CONTRIBUTED TO UN TECH. ASSISTANCE & RELIEF, AMOUNT	LDC/GP
CONTRIBUTION TO ALL TECH. ASSIST/GNP SQUARED/POP	DON-RAW
CONTRIBUTION TO FUND, %	DON-RAW
COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBER, 1953-1958	DON-RAW
COSTS TECH. ASSIST. PROJECTS/GNP SQUARED/POP	DON-RAW
COUP D'ETAT	DON-RAW
COUPS D'ETAT, NUMBER OF, 1815-1966	POLI CONFLCTS
CPR PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT	C.P. TIME
CRISES, MAJOR GOVERNMENT (BY YEAR)	POLI CONFLCTS
CROSS BORDER BANDITRY	DMSTC CONFLCT
CROSS BORDER TRIBAL WAR	FRGN CONFLICT
CULTURAL DELEGATIONS: CHINESE TO SOVIET UNION	FRGN CONFLICT
CULTURAL DELEGATIONS: SOVIET TO CHINA	TRIAD: AG
CULTURAL VISITS TO A STATE (CPR)	TRIAD: AG
CULTURAL VISITS TO A STATE (USR)	LDC/GP
CURRENCY AGE IN MONTHS, 1946-1966	LDC/GP
CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION/CAPITA, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
CUSTOM (DRESS): DIFFERENCE	C.P. TIME
CUSTOM (DRESS): SIMILARITY	SDQ
DATE ADMITTED TO UN	SDQ
DATE NATION BECAME POLITICALLY RECOGNIZABLE	LDC/GP
DATE OF PARTICIPATION, 1ST BEGINNING YR., MON., DAY	DON-RAW
DATE OF PARTICIPATION, 1ST ENDING MON., YR., DAY	WOW: NAT/WAR
DATE OF PARTICIPATION, 2ND ENDING DAY, MON., YR.	WOW: NAT/WAR
DATE OF PARTICIPATION, 2ND ENDING MON., DAY, YEAR	WOW: NAT/WAR
DATE OF PARTICIPATION, 2ND BEGINNING DAY, MON., YR.	WOW: NAT/WAR
DATE OF THE WAR, 1ST ENDING DAY, MON., YEAR	WOW: WAR
DATE OF THE WAR, 2ND BEGINNING YR., MON., DAY	WOW: WAR
DATE OF THE WAR, 1ST BEGINNING DAY	WOW: WAR
DATE OF THE WAR, 2ND ENDING DAY, MON., YR.	WOW: WAR
IN WHICH ORGANIZED FORCE FIRST USED	POLI CONFLCTS

DAY, MON., YEAR OF EVENT/INTERACTION	WEIS
DAY, MON., YEAR OF THE EVENT	POLI. EVENTS
DEATH RATES, (NUMBER DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS/TOTAL DEATHS	DON-RAW
DEATHS FROM CANCER/TOTAL DEATHS	DON-RAW
DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE/TOTAL DEATHS	DON-RAW
DEATHS FROM POLITICAL VIOLENCE	WHB.2 EVENTS
DEATHS FROM QUARREL (LOG HUNDREDTHS)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS/TOTAL DEATHS	DON-RAW
DEATHS FROM TYPHOID/TOTAL DEATHS	DON-RAW
DEATHS/1000 POPULATION	DON-RAW
DEATHS, INFANT/LIVE BIRTHS	DON-RAW
DEFEATS (RICHARDSON)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE (000,000 DOMESTIC CURRENCY)	DON-RAW
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE AS % GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, ACDA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE/EXCHANGE RATE	DON-RAW
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE/EXCHANGE RATE (000,000 US\$)	DON-RAW
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE/GNP	DON-RAW
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE/GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	DON-RAW
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE/GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
DEFENSE EXPENDITURE, TOTAL IN MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
DEMONSTRATIONS, ANTI-FOREIGN (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
DEMONSTRATIONS, ANTI-GOVERNMENT (BY YEAR)	DMSTC CONFLCT
DEMONSTRATIONS, ANTI-GOVERNMENT	WHB.2 EVENTS
DEMONSTRATIONS, PRO-GOVERNMENT	WHB.2 EVENTS
DENSITY, (PEOPLE PER SQUARE KILOMETER)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
DESCRIPTION OF EVENT/INTERACTION (TEXTUAL)	WEIS
DESTINATION OF COMMUNICATION	FRGN CONFLICT
DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF A STATE BY US	LDC/GP
DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF A STATE BY CPR	LDC/GP
DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF A STATE BY USR	LDC/GP
DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION OF A STATE BY EASTERN EUROPE	LDC/GP
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF CPR IN STATE	LDC/GP
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE IN USR	LDC/GP
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF USR IN STATE	LDC/GP
DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE IN CPR	LDC/GP
DISCRIMINATION: SYSTEMATIC GROUP C.1960	GURR. 1
DISPUTE INTRODUCED TO INSTITUTION: HOW	DYAD DISP. PA
DISPUTE INTRODUCED TO INSTITUTION: MON., DAY, YR.	DYAD DISP. CA
DISPUTE START: DAY, MON., YEAR	DYAD DISP. CA
DISPUTE START: DAY, MONTH, YEAR	DYAD DISP. CA
DISRUPTIVE EFFECTS OF CONFLICT	POLI CONFLCTS
DISTANCE BETWEEN STATE AND CPR	LDC/GP
DISTANCE BETWEEN STATE AND EASTERN EUROPE	LDC/GP
DISTANCE BETWEEN STATE AND USR	LDC/GP
DISTANCE: GEOGRAPHICAL BETWEEN DISPUTANTS	DYAD DISP. CA
DISTANCE: MILITARY BETWEEN DISPUTANTS	DYAD DISP. CA
DISTURBANCE, LOCUS OF: OUT/IN SYSTEM	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE, NATURE OF INTERNAL: SOCIOECONOMIC/OTHER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE, NATURE OF INTERNAL: RELIGIOUS/OTHER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE, NATURE OF INTERNAL: POLITICAL/OTHER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE, NATURE OF INTERNAL: NATIONALIST/OTHER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE, NATURE OF INTERNAL: MIXED/OTHER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE: HIGH/MODERATE/LOW	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE: MORE/LESS	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE: NATURE (HAAS)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DISTURBANCE: NATURE (INTERNAL LIST, ETC.)	SUBSYS.: HAAS

DIVORCES/1000 MARRIAGES	DON-RAW
DOMESTIC/INTERVENTION/FOREIGN	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DURATION (DAY LIMIT) (OFFICIAL WARNING)	FRGN CONFLICT
DURATION (DAY LIMIT) (VIOLENT ACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
DURATION (ESTIMATE) (OFFICIAL WARNING)	FRGN CONFLICT
DURATION (ESTIMATE) (VIOLENT ACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
DURATION (EXACT DAYS) (OFFICIAL WARNING)	FRGN CONFLICT
DURATION (EXACT NUMBER OF DAYS) (VIOLENT ACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
DUPATION EXTERNAL DISTURBANCE (SUM OF YEARS EACH COUNTRY)	FRGN CONFLICT
DUPATION INTERNAL DISTURBANCE (SCALE SCORE)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DURATION OF CONFLICT	SUBSYS.: HAAS
DURATION OF RELATIONSHIP IN NATION MONTHS	POLI CONFLCTS
DURATION OF THE EVENT	WOW: PAIRS
DUPATION OF THE WAR IN MONTHS	POLI. EVENTS
DUPATION 1961	WOW: WAR
DURATION 1962	GURR. 1
DUPATION 1963	GURR. 1
DWELLINGS WITH RUNNING WATER/DWELLINGS	GURR. 1
EAST-WEST CONFLICT ISSUE	DON-RAW
ECONOMIC AID (LOANS & GRANTS) GIVEN	POLI CONFLCTS
ECONOMIC AID GIVEN/GNP SQUARED/POP	DON-RAW
ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED	DON-RAW
ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED FROM US	DON-RAW
ECONOMIC AID RECVD/GNP SQUARED/POP	DON-RAW
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS	DON-RAW
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: STAGE	C.P. SURVEY
ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE	DYAD DISP. PA
ECONOMIC STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT: COMPARISON	DYAD DISP. CA
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION	DYAD DISP. CA
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION/POPULATION	DON-RAW
EDUCATION (POP AGED 25+ WITH LESS THAN 4 YRS, RESTRICTED)	DON-RAW
EDUCATION (POP WITH AT LEAST 4 YEARS AT SECOND LEVEL)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION (POP 25+ W/ AT LEAST 4 YRS. LEVEL 3;RSTRD)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION (POP 25+ W/ AT LEAST 4 YRS. LEVEL 1;RSTRD)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION (POP 25+ W/ AT LEAST 4 YRS. LEVEL 2;RSTRD)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION (POPULATION AGED 25+ WITH LESS THAN 4 YEARS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION (POPULATION WITH AT LEAST 4 YEARS AT FIRST LEVEL)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION EXPENDITURE AS % GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION EXPENDITURE/GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (1958)	DON-RAW
EDUCATION EXPENDITURE, TOTAL IN MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION, ENROLLMENT IN PRIM. & SECOND. : %POP AGE 5-19	WHB. 1
EDUCATION, STUDENTS IN HIGHER (PER MILLION POPULATION)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
EDUCATION: STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION PER 1000 POPULATION	WHB. 1
EFFECTIVE EXECUTIVE (SELECTION), 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
EFFECTIVE EXECUTIVE (TYPE), 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
ELECTIONS	WHB.2 EVENTS
ELECTIONS, % ADULT POPULATION (20+ YEARS) VOTING	WHB.2 AGGREG.
ELECTIONS, % ELECTORATE VOTING	WHB.2 AGGREG.
ELECTIONS: TYPES	DON-RAW
ELECTORAL IRREGULARITY	WHB.2 AGGREG.
ELECTORAL SYSTEM, CURRENT	C.P. SURVEY
EMBASSIES & LEGATIONS	DON-RAW
EMBASSIES & LEGATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, #	DON-RAW
EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN COUNTRY, NUMBER	DON-RAW
EMIGRANTS	DON-RAW
EMIGRANTS/POPULATION	DON-RAW
EMPLOYMENT: LABOR UNION MBRSHIP AS % NONAGRIC. C.1960	DON-RAW
NG DAY, MON., YEAR OF CONFLICT	GURR. 1
	POLI CONFLCTS

ENEMY OR RIVAL: SUPPORT OF OTHER'S
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION (KILOGRAMS OF COAL EQUIVALENTS)
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MEGAWATT HOURS)
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION (MILLION METRIC TONS COAL EQUIVALENTS)
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN MEGAWATT HRS/POP
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION (KG /CAPITA), 1946-1966
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION (M TONS COAL EQUIVALENT), 1946-1966
 ENERGY CONSUMPTION, PER CAPITA GROWTH RATES
 ENERGY POTENTIAL, TOTAL
 ENERGY PRODUCTION
 ENERGY PRODUCTION (M TONS COAL EQUIVALENT), 1946-1966
 ENERGY PRODUCTION (KG/CAPITA), 1946-1966
 ENERGY PRODUCTION/POPULATION
 ENERGY PRODUCTION, TOTAL (MILLION KILOWATT HOURS)
 ENERGY RESOURCES, TOTAL POTENTIALLY AVAILABLE/POP
 ENFORCEMENT, BOYCOTT, EMBARGO
 ENROLLMENT, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL/CAPITA, 1860-1966
 ENROLLMENT, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1860-1966
 ENROLLMENT, PRIMARY SCHOOL/CAPITA, 1860-1966
 ENROLLMENT, PRIMARY SCHOOL, 1860-1966
 ENROLLMENT, SECONDARY SCHOOL/CAPITA, 1860-1966
 ENROLLMENT, SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1860-1966
 ENROLLMENT, UNIVERSITY/CAPITA, 1860-1966
 ENROLLMENT, UNIVERSITY, 1860-1966
 ENTENTES JOINED
 ENTERPRIZES, COMMERCIAL ON OTHER'S TERRITORY
 ETHNO-LINGUISTIC FRACTIONALIZATION
 EVENT/INTERACTION ARENA
 EVENT/INTERACTION CUEWORD
 EVENT/INTERACTION ITEM
 EVENT/INTERACTION SERIAL NUMBER
 EXCHANGE OF GOODS BETWEEN GROUPS
 EXCHANGE RATE (DOMESTIC CURRENCY PER US\$)
 EXCHANGE RATE, FREE OR BLACK MARKET, 1946-1966
 EXCHANGE RATE, OFFICIAL (LOCAL CURRENCY/US\$), 1946-1966
 EXCLUSION: CIVIL WAR
 EXCLUSION: COLONIAL WAR
 EXCLUSION: INTERVENTION WAR
 EXCLUSION: PARTICIPANTS NOT RECOGNIZED BY GB/France
 EXCLUSION: POPULATION <500,000
 EXCLUSION: 1000 BATTLE DEATHS
 EXECUTIONS
 EXECUTIVE STABILITY 1945-1961
 EXECUTIVE, CURRENT STATUS
 EXPENDITURE, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PER CAPITA, 1860-1966
 EXPENDITURE, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, 1860-1966
 EXPORT COMMODITIES, CONCENTRATION OF
 EXPORT ITEM, VALUE LARGEST/VALUE EXPORTS
 EXPORT RECEIVING COUNTRIES, CONCENTRATION OF
 EXPORTS
 EXPORTS (BILLION US\$)
 EXPORTS FROM STATE, TOTAL
 EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS/ALL EXPORTS
 EXPORTS OF STATE TO CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
 EXPORTS OF STATE TO SOVIET UNION
 EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE
 EXPORTS TO EASTERN EUROPE, %
 EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION, %
 EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

SDQ
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DYAD DISP. CA
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SDQ
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 WEIS
 WEIS
 WEIS
 WEIS
 SDQ
 DON-RAW
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 GURR. 1
 C.P. SURVEY
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 TRIAD: AG
 DON-RAW
 LDC/GP
 DON-RAW
 LDC/GP
 LDC/GP
 LDC/GP
 LDC/GP
 LDC/GP
 LDC/GP
 LDC/GP

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES, %	LDC/GP
EXPORTS/CAPITA, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
EXPORTS/GNP	DON-RAW
EXPORTS, AGRICULTURAL	DON-RAW
EXPORTS, PETROLEUM: SOVIET TO CHINA	TRIAD: AG
EXPORTS, RELATIVE OF PETROLEUM: SOVIET TO CHINA	TRIAD: AG
EXPORTS, RELATIVE: CHINESE TO SOVIET UNION	TRIAD: AG
EXPORTS, RELATIVE: SOVIET TO CHINA	TRIAD: AG
EXPORTS, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
EXPORTS: SOVIET TO CHINA	TRIAD: AG
EXPULSION OR RECALL OF AMBASSADOR (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
EXPULSION OR RECALL OF LESSER OFFICIALS (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
EXTRA/INTRA-SYSTEM	SUBSYS.: HAAS
EXTRA/INTERREGIONAL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
FARMS ON RENTED LAND AS % TOTAL FARMS	WHB. 1
FEIERABEND, FEIERABEND AND NESVOLD SCALE SCORES	POLI. EVENTS
FEMALE WORKERS	DON-RAW
FEMALE WORKERS/ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION	DON-RAW
FIGHTING, NUMBER OF PAIRS	SDQ
FIGHTING: ENJOYMENT OF FOR ITS OWN SAKE	SDQ
FIGHTING: EXISTENCE OF CHRONIC SMALL	SDQ
FINANCIAL DEBT	SDQ
FINANCIAL STATUS - INTERNATIONAL	C.P. SURVEY
FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION AS PERCENT GNP	DON-RAW
FOOD EXPENDITURE/TOTAL PRIVATE EXPENDITURE	DON-RAW
FORCES INVOLVED (OFFICIAL WARNING)	FRGN CONFLICT
FORCES INVOLVED (VIOLENT ACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
FORCES, INTERNAL SECURITY PER ONE MILLION POPULATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
FORCES, INTERNAL SECURITY PER THOUSAND SQUARE KILOMETERS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
FORCES, INTERNAL SECURITY PER 1,000 WORKING AGE POPULATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
FORCES, TOTAL INTERNAL SECURITY	WHB.2 AGGREG.
FOREIGN BORN	DON-RAW
FOUGHT PREVIOUSLY AS ALLIES	SDQ
FOUGHT: NO. YEARS SINCE BELLIGERENTS HAD AS ALLIES	SDQ
FOUGHT: NO. YEARS SINCE BELLIGERENTS HAD	SDQ
FREEDOM OF GROUP OPPOSITION, DEGREE OF	C.P. SURVEY
FREEDOM, PERSONAL: DIFFERENCE IN DEGREE OF	SDQ
FREEDOM, PERSONAL: SIMILARITY IN DEGREE OF	SDQ
FRIENDSHIP: PERSONAL BETWEEN AUTOCRATS/RULING MINORITIES	SDQ
GDP ORIGINATING IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, % 1946-66	C.P. TIME
GDP/CAPITA ORIGINATING IN INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
GDP/CAPITA, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
GDP: % BUDGETED CENTRAL GOV'T 1962	GURR. 1
GDP: % ORIGINATING IN AGRICULTURE	WHB. 1
GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTES: % US AGREEMENT	DON-RAW
GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTES: % US OPPOSITION	DON-RAW
GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTES: % USSR AGREEMENT	DON-RAW
GENERAL ASSEMBLY VOTES: % USSR OPPOSITION	DON-RAW
GENERAL STRIKES, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
GEOG CAPITAL CITY COORD ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS PROX	REGIONS
GEOG DIST STDIZED PROX MATRIX CAPITAL CITIES 118 CTR	REGIONS
GINI INDEX NUMBER	DON-RAW
GINI INDEX: DISTRIBUTION AGRICULTURAL LAND	WHB. 1
GINI INDEX: INCOME DISTRIBUTION AFTER TAXES	WHB. 1
GINI INDEX: INCOME DISTRIBUTION BEFORE TAXES	WHB. 1
GLOBAL NIGO OF WHICH MEMBER, NUMBER	DON-RAW
NP	C.P. SURVEY
(BILLIONS \$US)	DON-RAW
(MILLION U.S. DOLLARS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.

GNP (NATIONAL CURRENCIES)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
GNP GROWTH RATES IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
GNP PER CAPITA	C.P. SURVEY
GNP PER CAPITA	DON-RAW
GNP PER CAPITA GROWTH RATES IN NAT'L CURRENCIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
GNP PER CAPITA IN NATIONAL CURRENCIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
GNP PER CAPITA: % ANNUAL CHANGE	WHB. 1
GNP SQUARED (BILLION BILLION US\$)	DON-RAW
GNP SQUARED/POP	DON-RAW
GNP/CAPITA, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
GNP, 1957 IN U.S. DOLLARS	WHB. 1
GNP, 1957 PER CAPITA IN U.S. DOLLARS	WHB. 1
GNP: % DEFENSE EXPENDITURE	WHB. 1
GNP: % EXPEND. CENT. GOV'T, SOC. SECRTY & PUBLIC ENTERPRIZE	WHB. 1
GNP: % EXPEND. GEN. GOV'T, SOC. SECRTY & PUBLIC ENTERPRIZE	WHB. 1
GNP: % FOREIGN TRADE OF	WHB. 1
GNP: % GROSS CAPITAL FORMATION OF	WHB. 1
GNP: % PRIVATE CONSUMPTION OF	WHB. 1
GNP: % REV. CENTRAL GOV'T, SOC. SECRTY & PUBLIC ENTERPRIZE	WHB. 1
GNP: % REV. GEN. GOV'T, SOC. SECRTY & PUBLIC ENTERPRIZE	WHB. 1
GOLD STOCK, LIQUID 1954-1956 (000,000 US\$)	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT AUTONOMY: LOCAL	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT CONSUMPTION AS % GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
GOVERNMENT CRISES, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (BILLION DOMESTIC CURRENCY)	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE/EXCHANGE RATE	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE/GNP	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT REVENUE/GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT, INSECURE	SDQ
GOVERNMENT, MEANS BY WHICH LAST OR PRESENT CAME TO POWER	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT, TYPE OF	DON-RAW
GOVERNMENT: NO. YEARS SINCE COMMON GOV'T ESTB.	SDQ
GOVERNMENT: SAME	SDQ
GOVERNMENTAL FORM, CURRENT: MONTH BEGAN	DYAD DISP. PA
GOVERNMENTAL FORM, CURRENT: YEAP BEGAN	DYAD DISP. PA
GOVERNMENTAL STABILITY	C.P. SURVEY
GOVERNMENTS, AV. AGE OF LAST TWO	DON-RAW
GRANTED TO OTHER COUNTRIES, AMOUNT	DON-RAW
GROUND OPERATIONS IN CONFLICT	POLI CONFLCTS
GROUP IN ONE NATION VS. GROUP IN ANOTHER NATION	SDQ
GROUP VS. GROUP OF ANOTHER NATION	SDQ
GUERRILLA WAR	POLI CONFLCTS
GUERRILLA WARFARE (BY YEAR)	DMSTC CONFLCT
GUERRILLA WARFARE, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
GUTTMAN SCALE SCORES	POLI. EVENTS
HANDEK SOCIO-ECON VARIABLES ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS Q	REGIONS
HANDEK 29 SOCIO-ECON VAR/82 CTRIES STDIZED Q MATRIX	REGIONS
HEAD OF STATE, 1915-1966	C.P. TIME
HEALTH EXPENDITURE AS % GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
HEALTH EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
HEALTH EXPENDITURE, TOTAL IN MILLION U.S. DOLLARS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
HOSPITAL BED, INHABITANTS PER	DON-RAW
HOSTILITIES ASSOCIATED WITH CASE	DYAD DISP. CA
HOSTILITIES: INSTITUTION CREDITED WITH STOPPING	DYAD DISP. CA
ICRM DEPLOYED	TRIAD: AG
IDEOLOGICAL CONTENTION: PRESENT/NOT	SUBSYS.: HAAS
IDEOLOGICAL ORIENTATION	C.P. SURVEY
IDEOLOGICAL SKEWNESS MEASURE: STANDARD DEVIATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
IDEOLOGICAL SKEWNESS MEASURE: MEAN	WHB.2 AGGREG.

IFC + IBRD SUBSCRIPTION/GNP SQUARED/POPULATION	DON-RAW
IGNORANCE OF OTHER GROUP, GENERAL	SDQ
IGO GLOBAL MEMBERSHIPS	DON-RAW
ILLITERATE, PERCENT	DON-RAW
IMMIGRANTS	DON-RAW
IMMIGRANTS PLUS EMIGRANTS	DON-RAW
IMMIGRANTS/IMMIGRANTS PLUS EMIGRANTS	DON-RAW
IMMIGRANTS/POPULATION	DON-RAW
IMPORTED GOODS TARIFF/VALUE OF IMPORTS	DON-RAW
IMPORTS	DON-RAW
IMPORTS + EXPORTS	TRIAD: AG
IMPORTS FROM CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, %	DON-RAW
IMPORTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE	LDC/GP
IMPORTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE, %	LDC/GP
IMPORTS FROM SOVIET UNION, %	LDC/GP
IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES	LDC/GP
IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, %	LDC/GP
IMPORTS PLUS EXPORTS (000,000 US\$)	LDC/GP
IMPORTS TO STATE, (SOVIET)	DON-RAW
IMPORTS TO STATE, CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC	LDC/GP
IMPORTS TO STATE, TOTAL	LDC/GP
IMPORTS/CAPITA, 1860-1966	LDC/GP
IMPORTS/IMPORTS PLUS EXPORTS	C.P. TIME
IMPORTS, AGRICULTURAL	DON-RAW
IMPORTS, RELATIVE: CHINESE FROM SOVIET UNION	DON-RAW
IMPORTS, RELATIVE: SOVIET FROM CHINA	TRIAD: AG
IMPORTS, 1860-1966	TRIAD: AG
IMPORTS: SOVIET FROM CHINA	C.P. TIME
INCOME INEQUALITY	TRIAD: AG
INCOME INEQUALITY, FAIRSHARE POINT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INCOME INEQUALITY, GINI COEFFICIENT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INCOME INEQUALITY, SCHULTZ COEFFICIENT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INCOME, PER CAP: SHORT-RUN FLUCTNS IN GRWTH RATE 1953-62	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INCOME, PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE 1953-1962	GURR. 1
INCOME, PER CAPITA REAL 1960	GURR. 1
INCOME, PER CAPITA 1958	GURP 1
INCOME: PER EXPECTANT CAPITA GROWTH RATE 1963-62	GURR. 1
INCOME: PER EXPECTANT CAPITA 1960	GURR. 1
INDEPENDENCE ACHIEVED: YEAR	GURR. 1
INDEPENDENCE ACHIEVED: YEAR	DYAD DISP. PA
INDEPENDENCE OR TERRITORIAL IDENTITY, DATE OF (RUSTOW)	DYAD DISP. PP
INDEPENDENCE TERMINATED: YEAR	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INDEPENDENCE TERMINATED: YEAR	DYAD DISP. PA
INDEPENDENCE, DATE	DYAD DISP. PP
INDEPENDENCE, DATE OF	C.P. SURVEY
INDEPENDENCE, DATE OF (BANKS)	LDC/GP
INDEPENDENT (RELIGIOUS) COMMUNITY (% TOTAL POPULATION)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INDEPENDENT, YEARS PER CHIEF EXECUTIVE 1945-61	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INDEX OF ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION (MCCLELLAND)	WHB. 1
INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE	WHB. 1
INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT, VALUE OF/NUMBER OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	DON-RAW
INDUSTRIAL SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	DON-RAW
INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INFORMATION SOURCE	DON-RAW
INIATOR OF EVENT/INTERACTION	WEIS
INITIATE INTERSTATE WAR-NATION DID/DID NOT	WEIS
INITIATOR: WHICH SIDE	WOW: NAT/WAR
INITIATORS, NUMBER EXTRAREGIONAL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INITIATORS, NUMBER EXTRASYSTEM	SUBSYS.: HAAS
	SUBSYS.: HAAS

INITIATORS, NUMBER MAJOR POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INITIATORS, NUMBER MIDDLE POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INITIATORS: NUMBER MAJOR POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INITIATORS: NUMBER MIDDLE POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INITIATORS: NUMBER MINOR POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INJURED IN THE EVENT, NUMBER OF PERSONS	POLI. EVENTS
INQUIRY	DYAD DISP. CA
INSTITUTION: HOW DISPUTE INTRODUCED TO	DYAD DISP. CA
INSTITUTIONAL FORM, DATE OF FOUNDING (HUDSON)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INSTITUTIONAL REGULATOR: PRESENT/NOT	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INSTITUTIONAL USAGE: COMPARISON	DYAD DISP. CA
INSTITUTIONAL USAGE: DEGREE	DYAD DISP. PA
INSURRECTION	POLI CONFLCTS
INT'L COURT OF JUSTICE, AVERAGE INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
INT'L COURT OF JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES INTRO. JOINTLY	DYAD DISP. PP
INT'L COURT OF JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES AS RESPONDENT	DYAD DISP. PP
INT'L COURT OF JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES AS APPLICANT	DYAD DISP. PP
INT'L COURT OF JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES PARTICIPATED IN	DYAD DISP. PP
INT'L COURT OF JUSTICE, TOTAL INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
INTENSITY OF EXTERNAL DISTURBANCE	SUBSYS.: HAAS
INTENSITY 1961	GURR. 1
INTENSITY 1962	GURR. 1
INTENSITY 1963	GURR. 1
INTENSITY, TOTAL 1961-63	GURR. 1
INTER-BLOC POLITICS	DON-RAW
INTERBREEDING BETWEEN GROUPS	SDQ
INTEREST AGGREGATION BY EXECUTIVE	C.P. SURVEY
INTEREST AGGREGATION BY LEGISLATURE	C.P. SURVEY
INTEREST AGGREGATION BY POLITICAL PARTIES	C.P. SURVEY
INTEREST ARTICULATION - ANOMIC GROUPS	C.P. SURVEY
INTEREST ARTICULATION - ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS	C.P. SURVEY
INTEREST ARTICULATION - INSTITUTIONAL GROUPS	C.P. SURVEY
INTEREST ARTICULATION - NON-ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS	C.P. SURVEY
INTEREST ARTICULATION - POLITICAL PARTIES	C.P. SURVEY
INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN GROUPS	SDQ
INTERMARRIAGE, BAN OF	SDQ
INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES PER 10,000 ADULTS	GURR. 1
INTERNAL WAR 1961-63	GURR. 1
INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT	SDQ
INTERNATIONAL INCIDENT	POLI CONFLCTS
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION USED PREVIOUSLY	DYAD DISP. CA
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERSHIPS IN OTHER THAN	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERSHIPS IN ALL	WHB.2 AGGREG.
INTERNATL ORG. IN-COUNTRY, NUMBER	DON-RAW
INTERSTATE SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP, YEAR NATION LOST 1ST TIME	WOW: NATION
INTERSTATE SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP, YEAR NATION GAINED 2ND TIME	WOW: NATION
INTERSTATE SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP, YEAR NATION GAINED 1ST TIME	WOW: NATION
INTERSTATE SYSTEM MEMBERSHIP, YEAR NATION LOST 2ND TIME	WOW: NATION
INTERSTATE WARS EXPERIENCED BY NATION, NUMBER OF	WOW: NATION
INTERVENTION, MILITARY	GURR. 1
INTERVENTIONS: AIR INCURSION - NONE OR TYPE	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: AMOUNT OF AIR INCURSION	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: AMOUNT OF NAVAL FORCE EMPLOYED	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: AMOUNT OF TROOP INTERVENTION	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: DATE	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: DIVISION OF SUPPORT IF >1 INTERVENER	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: INTERVENER SUPPORTING - GOVT, REBELS, ETC.	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: LENGTH OF PRESENCE IN COUNTRY	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: NATURE OF ACTION	WHB.2 INTRVNS

INTERVENTIONS: NAVAL FORCE EMPLOYED - YES, NO	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: NON EAST OR WEST BLOC MEMBERS INVOLVED	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: NUMBER OF CASUALTIES TO INTERVENER	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: NUMBER OF INTERVENERS	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: ORIGIN OF REPORT	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: OTHER EAST OR WEST BLOC MEMBERS INVOLVED	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: SHELLING BY INTERVENER - YES, NO	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: SOURCE	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: THIRD PARTY STATEMENTS DIRECTED AT INTERVENER	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: TROOP INTERVENTION - YES, NO	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: TYPE OF GROUP	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: TYPE OF REPORT	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INTERVENTIONS: US AND/OR USSR INVOLVED IN INTERVENTION	WHB.2 INTRVNS
INVOLVED IN THE EVENT, NUMBER OF PERSONS	WHB.2 INTRVNS
IO 1951 SHARED MMBRSHIPS ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS PROX	WHB.2 INTRVNS
IO 1951 STDIZED PROX MATRIX SHAPED MMBRSHIPS 77 CTRIES	WHB.2 INTRVNS
IO 1962 SHARED MMBRSHIPS ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS PROX	WHB.2 INTRVNS
IO 1962 STDIZED PROX MATRIX SHARED MMBRSHIPS 114 CTRIES	WHB.2 INTRVNS
ISSUE IN CASE: TYPE	POLI. EVENTS
JEWISH POPULATION/POPULATION	REGIONS
JUDGMENTS, NUMBER ISSUED	REGIONS
JUDGMENTS, NUMBER MERIT ISSUED	REGIONS
JUDGMENTS, NUMBER NON-MERIT ISSUED	REGIONS
KILL (EXACT) (VIOLENT ACT)	REGIONS
KILLED IN THE EVENT, NUMBER OF PERSONS	DYAD DISP. CA
KILLED IN UNOFFICIAL VIOLENCE	DON-RAW
KILLED: TOTAL NO. IN ENTIRE CONFLICT	DYAD DISP. CA
LABOR FORCE % MALE POPULATION IN	DYAD DISP. CA
LABOR FORCE: % EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE	DYAD DISP. CA
LABOR IN AGRICULTURE: ANNUAL CHANGE	FRGN CONFLICT
LAND INEQUALITY	POLI. EVENTS
LAND INEQUALITY, FAIRSHARE POINT	FRGN CONFLICT
LAND INEQUALITY, GINI COEFFICIENT	SDQ
LAND INEQUALITY, SCHULTZ COEFFICIENT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LAND INEQUALITY, 6 STAND. SECTORS, SCHULTZ COEFFICIENT	WHB. 1
LAND INEQUALITY, 6 STANDARDIZED SECTORS, GINI INDEX	WHB. 1
LAND INEQUALITY, 6 STANDARDIZED SECTORS, FAIRSHARE POINT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LAND INEQUALITY, 6 STANDARDIZED SECTORS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LAND SIZE	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LAND: INSUFFICIENCY FOR POPULATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LANGUAGE GROUPS WITH MEMBERSHIP >1% POP	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LANGUAGE, COMMON MOTHER	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LANGUAGE, DIFFERENT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LANGUAGE: % SPEAKING DOMINANT LANGUAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LAW STUDENTS/COLLEGE STUDENTS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LEADERSHIP CHARISMA	WHB.2 AGGREG.
LEAGUE AND UN, # CASES AS OBJECT OF UNILATERALLY INTRO.	C.P. SURVEY
LEAGUE AND UN, AVERAGE INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	SDQ
LEAGUE AND UN, NUMBER CASES INTRO. UNILATERALLY	DON-RAW
LEAGUE AND UN, NUMBER CASES INTRO. JOINTLY	SDQ
LEAGUE AND UN, NUMBER CASES PARTICIPATED IN	SDQ
LEAGUE AND UN, TOTAL INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	WHB. 1
LEAGUE OF NATIONS/UNITED NATIONS: HOW DISPUTE INTRODUCED TO	DON-RAW
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, # CASES AS OBJECT OF UNILATERAL INTRO.	C.P. SURVEY
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, AVERAGE INDEX OF PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, NUMBER CASES INTRO. JOINTLY	DYAD DISP. PP
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, NUMBER CASES PARTICIPATED IN	DYAD DISP. PP
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, NUMBER OF CASES INTRODUCED UNILATERALLY	DYAD DISP. PP
LEAGUE OF NATIONS, TOTAL INDEX OF PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
	DYAD DISP. PP

LEAGUE OR UN ORGAN USED	DIAD DISP. CA
LEGAL SYSTEM, CHARACTER OF	C.P. SURVEY
LEGAL SYSTEMS: DIFFERENCE	SDQ
LEGISLATIVE EFFECTIVENESS, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS, NUMBER OF, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
LEGISLATIVE SELECTION, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
LEGISLATIVE- EXECUTIVE STRUCTURE	C.P. SURVEY
LEGISLATURE SIZE (LOWER HOUSE), 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
LEGISLATURE SIZE/# SEATS LARGEST PARTY, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
LEGISLATURE, CHARACTER OF	C.P. SURVEY
LEGISLATURE, CURRENT STATUS	C.P. SURVEY
LEGISLATURE, # SEATS HELD BY LARGEST PARTY, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
LEGISLATURE, EFFECTIVENESS, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
LETTERMAIL, DOMESTIC (IN THOUSANDS)	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LETTERMAIL, DOMESTIC (PER CAPITA)	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LETTERMAIL, FOREIGN (TOTAL IN THOUSANDS)	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LETTERMAIL, FOREIGN (TOTAL PER CAPITA)	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LETTERMAIL, FOREIGN AS % TOTAL	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LETTERMAIL, FOREIGN RECEIVED (IN THOUSANDS)	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LETTERMAIL, FOREIGN SENT (IN THOUSANDS)	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LETTERS: FOREIGN SENT PLUS FOREIGN RECEIVED/POP	DON-RAW
LETTERS: FOREIGN SENT PLUS RECEIVED	DON-RAW
LETTERS: FOREIGN SENT/FOREIGN LETTERS RECEIVED	DON-RAW
LETTERS: FOREIGN SENT/FOREIGN LETTERS SENT PLUS RECEIVED	DON-RAW
LIBRARY BOOK CIRCULATION/POPULATION	DON-RAW
LIFE EXPECTANCY	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	DON-RAW
LIFE EXPECTANCY: FEMALE AT BIRTH	WHB. 1
LINGUISTIC HOMOGENEITY	C.P. SURVEY
LIST: EXCLUDED/ACCEPTED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
LITERACY RATE	C.P. SURVEY
LITERACY RATES (% POP AGED 15+ ABLE TO READ AND WRITE)	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
LITERACY: % ANNUAL CHANGE	WHB. 1
LITERACY: % POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER	WHB. 1
LITERATE, PERCENT OF POPULATION, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
LOANED TO OTHER COUNTRIES, AMOUNT	DON-RAW
LOCATION OF THE EVENT	POLI. EVENTS
LOOT: DESIRE FOR	SDQ
LORENZ CURVE SLOPE AT 95% OF LAND OWNERSHIP	DON-RAW
MAGNITUDE OF EXTERNAL DISTURBANCE	SUBSYS.: HAAS
MAGNITUDE OF FATAL QUARREL	SDQ
MAGNITUDE OF INTERNAL DISTURBANCE	SUBSYS.: HAAS
MAGNITUDE 1961	GURR. 1
MAGNITUDE 1962	GURR. 1
MAGNITUDE 1963	GURR. 1
MAGNITUDE, TOTAL 1961-63	GURR. 1
MAIL, DOMESTIC: LETTERS IN PER CAPITA	WHB. 1
MAIL, FOREIGN ITEMS SENT PER CAPITA	WHB. 1
MAIL, FOREIGN SENT/RECEIVED	WHB. 1
MAIL, NUMBER OF PIECES OF DOMESTIC	DON-RAW
MAIL, ALL/CAPITA, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
MAIL, ALL, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
MAIL, 1ST CLASS/CAPITA, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
MAIL, 1ST CLASS, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
MAIL: # PIECES DOMESTIC/POPULATION	DON-RAW
MAIL: FOREIGN RECEIVED (000 LETTERS)	DON-RAW
MAIL: FOREIGN SENT (000 LETTERS)	DON-RAW
FOR CABINET CHANGES, NUMBER OF, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES, NUMBER OF, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME

MODERNIZATION, POLITICAL - PERIODIZATION	C.P. SURVEY
MODERNIZATION: BEGINNING YEAR	WHB.2 AGGREG.
MODERNIZATION: ENDING YEAR	WHB.2 AGGREG.
MOHAMMEDAN POPULATION/POPULATION	DON-RAW
MONGOLIAN POPULATION/POPULATION	DON-RAW
MONTH CONFLICT BEGAN	FRGN CONFLICT
MONTH DEADLY QUARREL ENDED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
MONTH DEADLY QUARREL STARTED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
MONTH IN WHICH ORGANIZED FORCE FIRST USED	POLI CONFLCTS
MORTALITY RATES, INFANT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
MORTALITY, INFANT PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS	WHB. 1
MOSLEM COMMUNITY (% TOTAL POPULATION)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
MOTION PICTURE ATTENDANCE PER CAPITA	DON-RAW
MOTIVES FOR ENTERING WAR: SECURITY	SUBSYS.: HAAS
MOTIVES FOR ENTERING WAR: TOTAL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
NAME OF CONFLICT	POLI CONFLCTS
NATION FOUGHT IN AFRICA	WOW: NAT/WAR
NATION FOUGHT IN ASIA	WOW: NAT/WAR
NATION FOUGHT IN EUROPE	WOW: NAT/WAR
NATION FOUGHT IN MIDDLE EAST	WOW: NAT/WAR
NATION FOUGHT IN OCEANIA	WOW: NAT/WAR
NATION FOUGHT IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE	WOW: NAT/WAR
NATION MONTHS OF CENTRAL SYSTEM WAR EXPERIENCED BY NATION	WOW: NATION
NATION MONTHS OF CENTRAL SYSTEM MEMBER ON EACH SIDE WAR	WOW: NATION
NATION MONTHS OF COLONIAL AND IMPERIAL WAR FOR NATION	WOW: NATION
NATION MONTHS OF INTERSTATE WAR EXPERIENCED BY NATION	WOW: NATION
NATION MONTHS OF MAJOR POWER WAR EXPERIENCED BY NATION	WOW: NATION
NATION MONTHS OF WAR EXPERIENCED BY NATION	WOW: NATION
NATION MONTHS OF WAR EXPERIENCED BY PARTICIPANT	WOW: NATION
NATION MONTHS OF WAR, 1ST PAIR MEMBER	WOW: NAT/WAR
NATION MONTHS OF WAR, 2ND PAIR MEMBER	WOW: PAIRS
NATION MONTHS OF WAR: ALL PARTICIPANT NATIONS, TOTAL	WOW: PAIRS
NATION MONTHS: MAJOR POWER ON EACH SIDE WAR BY NATION	WOW: WAR
NATION VS. GROUP OF ANOTHER NATION	WOW: NATION
NATION WAS A MAJOR POWER DURING THE WAR, 2ND PAIR MEMBER	SDQ
NATION WAS A MAJOR POWER DURING THE WAR, 1ST PAIR MEMBER	WOW: PAIRS
NATION WAS IN CENTRAL SYSTEM DURING THE WAR, 1ST PAIR MEMBER	WOW: PAIRS
NATION WAS IN CENTRAL SYSTEM DURING THE WAR, 2ND PAIR MEMBER	WOW: PAIRS
NATIONAL HOLIDAYS PER YEAR	DON-RAW
NATIONAL INCOME (000,000 DOMESTIC CURRENCY)	DON-RAW
NATIONAL INCOME (000,000\$US)	DON-RAW
NATIONAL INCOME INCREASE (PERCENT)	DON-RAW
NATIONAL INCOME/POPULATION (\$US)	DON-RAW
NATIONAL INCOME, % INCREASE/INCREASE IN POP	DON-RAW
NATIONALITY GROUPS > 1% POP	DON-RAW
NATIONS CONTIGUOUS TO HOMELAND	DON-RAW
NATIONS CONTIGUOUS TO POLITICAL TERRITORY	DON-RAW
NATIVE BORN	DON-RAW
NATIVE BORN/POPULATION	DON-RAW
NEED ACHIEVEMENT, DEGREE OF	DON-RAW
NEED AFFILIATION, DEGREE OF	DON-RAW
NEED FOR POWER, DEGREE OF	DON-RAW
NEGATIVE BEHAVIOR ACT	DON-RAW
NEGATIVE SANCTIONS (1955-60, BY YEAR)	FRGN CONFLICT
NEGOTIATIONS/REFERRAL TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATION: APPEAL FOR	RUMMEL-TANTER
NEGRO POPULATION/POPULATION	RYAD DISP. CA
NET VALUE PRODUCTION/PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MFG.	DON-RAW
NEUTRALITY	DON-RAW
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FORMED	DON-RAW
	SUBSYS.: HAAS

NEW NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS FORMED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
NEWS SERVICE IN STATE (CPR)	LDC/GP
NEWS SERVICE IN STATE (EASTERN EUROPE)	LDC/GP
NEWS SERVICE IN STATE (US)	LDC/GP
NEWS SERVICE IN STATE (USR)	LDC/GP
NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION PER 1000 POPULATION	C.P. SURVEY
NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION/CAPITA, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION/1000 POPULATION	DON-RAW
NEWSPAPER: DAILY CIRCULATION PER 1000 POPULATION	WHB. 1
NEWSPAPERS (PER 1,000 POPULATION)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
NEWSPRINT CONSUMPTION/POPULATION (KILOGRAMS)	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: ARTS & CULTURE	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: EDUCATION	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: GLOBAL	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: LAW	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: MEDICINE	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: PEACE & FRIENDSHIP	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: RELIGION	DON-RAW
NIGO MEMBERSHIPS: TECHNOLOGY AND SCIENCE	DON-RAW
NOMINATING PROCESS, COMPETITIVENESS, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
NON-VIOLENT UNOFFICIAL ACT	FRGN CONFLICT
NON-VIOLENT UNOFFICIAL ACT -NUMBER INVOLVED (100,000)	FRGN CONFLICT
NON-VIOLENT UNOFFICIAL ACT--NUMBER INVOLVED (10,000-99,999)	FRGN CONFLICT
NON-VIOLENT UNOFFICIAL ACT--NUMBER INVOLVED (ESTIMATE)	FRGN CONFLICT
NON-VIOLENT UNOFFICIAL ACT--NUMBER INVOLVED (EXACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
NONINTERVENTION: POLICY OF	SDQ
NUMBER INVOLVED IN UNOFFICIAL VIOLENCE (EXACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
NUMBER INVOLVED IN UNOFFICIAL VIOLENCE (ESTIMATE)	FRGN CONFLICT
NUMBER KILLED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
NUMBER KILLED IN FOREIGN VIOLENCE (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
NUMBER OF ARRESTS	FRGN CONFLICT
NUMBER OF MILITARY ACTIONS OR CLASHES	FRGN CONFLICT
NUMBER OF MONTHS PAIR IN CONFLICT	SDQ
NUMBER OF RADIO RECEIVERS (000)	DON-RAW
NUMBER OF TIMES NATION INITIATED INTERSTATE WAR	WOW: NATION
OBJECT IN CONFLICT	FRGN CONFLICT
OBSTACLES TO MOVEMENT OF GOODS	SDQ
OCCUPATIONS, PROFSL & TECH: % ECON. ACTIVE MALES ENGAGED	WHB.2 AGGREG.
OCCUPATIONS, WG & SLRY: % ECON. ACTIVE MALES ENGAGED	WHB.2 AGGREG.
OCCUPATIONS: SUCCESSFULLY COMPETED IN INTELLECTUAL	SDQ
OFFICIAL ACT	FRGN CONFLICT
OFFICIAL CLASSIFICATION	FRGN CONFLICT
ORDERED OTHER PARTY TO OBEY	SDQ
ORIGINAL SOURCE	FRGN CONFLICT
OTHER COMMUNIST NATIONS PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT	POLI CONFLCTS
OTHER DIRECTEDNESS	DON-RAW
OUTCOME CODE	POLI. EVENTS
OUTCOME OF QUARREL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
OUTCOME OF QUARREL FOR MAJOR POWERS	SUBSYS.: HAAS
OUTCOME OF QUARREL FOR SIDES	SUBSYS.: HAAS
OUTCOME OF WAR FOR PAIR	WOW: PAIRS
OUTCOME SCALE, ORDINAL	WOW: NAT/WAR
OVERT CIVIL WAR	POLI CONFLCTS
OVERT INTERNATIONAL COMBAT	POLI CONFLCTS
PACTS, DEFENSIVE JOINED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PACTS, NONAGGRESSION JOINED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARLIAMENTARY RESPONSIBILITY, DEGREE OF, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
PARTICIPANTS, NO. NON-SOVERIGN	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS, NUMBER EXTRA-REGIONAL ALL SIDES	SUBSYS.: HAAS

PARTICIPANTS, NUMBER EXTRA-SYSTEM ALL SIDES	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS, NUMBER IN QUARREL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER EXTRA-REGIONAL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER EXTRA-SYSTEM	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER EXTRAREGIONAL (MEMBER)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER EXTRASYSTEM (NON-MEMBER)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER MAJOR POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER MIDDLE POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER MINOR POWER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTICIPANTS: NUMBER OF	SUBSYS.: HAAS
PARTY FRACTIONALIZATION BASED ON SEATS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PARTY FRACTIONALIZATION BASED ON VOTES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PARTY FRACTIONALIZATION INDEX, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
PARTY LEGITIMACY, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
PARTY SYSTEM - QUALITATIVE	C.P. SURVEY
PARTY SYSTEM - QUANTITATIVE	C.P. SURVEY
PARTY SYSTEM - STABILITY	C.P. SURVEY
PARTY, % LEGISLATIVE SEATS HELD BY CONSERVATIVE PARTIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PARTY, % LEGISLATIVE SEATS HELD BY NON-COMMUNIST LEFT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PARTY, % LEGISLATIVE SEATS HELD BY OTHER PARTIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PARTY, % LEGISLATIVE SEATS HELD BY COMMUNIST PARTIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PARTY, % LEGISLATIVE SEATS HELD BY CENTER PARTIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PASSENGER CARS/CAPITA, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
PASSENGER CARS, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
PASSENGER KILOMETERS, RAIL, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
PCIJ/ICJ: HOW DISPUTE INTRODUCED TO	DYAD DISP. CA
PEOPLE PER DWELLING ROOM	DON-RAW
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, CHINESE: US STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, CHINESE: US AS THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, CHINESE: US POSITIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, CHINESE: US ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, SOVIET: US POSITIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, SOVIET: US AS THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, SOVIET: US ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION WEIGHTED, SOVIET: US STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: SOVIET ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: SOVIET NEGATIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: SOVIET PASSIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: SOVIET STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: SOVIET THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: SOVIET WEAK	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: US ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: US AS THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: US NEGATIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: US PASSIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: US POSITIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: US STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, CHINESE: US WEAK	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: CHINA ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: CHINA NEGATIVELY	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: CHINA PASSIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: CHINA POSITIVELY	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: CHINA STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: CHINA THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: CHINA WEAK	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: US ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: US AS THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: US NEGATIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: US PASSIVE	TRIAD: PRCP

PERCEPTION, SOVIET: US POSSITIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: US STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, SOVIET: US WEAK	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, CHINA: SOVIET THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, CHINA: SOVIET POSITIVELY	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, CHINA: SOVIET ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, CHINA: SOVIET STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, SOVIET: CHINA THREAT	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, SOVIET: CHINA ACTIVE	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, SOVIET: CHINA STRONG	TRIAD: PRCP
PERCEPTION, WEIGHTED, SOVIET: CHINA POSITIVELY	TRIAD: PRCP
PERM. CT. INT'L JUSTICE, AVERAGE INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
PERM. CT. INT'L JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES PARTICIPATED IN	DYAD DISP. PP
PERM. CT. INT'L JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES AS RESPONDENT	DYAD DISP. PP
PERM. CT. INT'L JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES INTRO. JOINTLY	DYAD DISP. PP
PERM. CT. INT'L JUSTICE, NUMBER CASES AS APPLICANT	DYAD DISP. PP
PERM. CT. INT'L JUSTICE, TOTAL INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
PERSONALISMO	C.P. SURVEY
PERSONNEL INVOLVED (ESTIMATE) (OFFICIAL WARNING)	FRGN CONFLICT
PERSONNEL INVOLVED (ESTIMATE) (VIOLENT ACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
PERSONNEL INVOLVED (EXACT) (OFFICIAL WARNING)	FRGN CONFLICT
PERSONNEL INVOLVED (EXACT) (VIOLENT ACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
PERVASIVENESS TOTAL 1961-63	GURR. 1
PERVASIVENESS 1961	GURR. 1
PERVASIVENESS 1962	GURR. 1
PERVASIVENESS 1963	GURR. 1
PHILANTHROPY, GENERAL	SDQ
PHYSICIAN, INHABITANTS PER	DON-RAW
PHYSICIANS PER MILLION POPULATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
PHYSICIANS/CAPITA, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
PHYSICIANS, TOTAL NUMBER OF	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POLES: NUMBER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
POLES: TIGHT/LOOSE	SUBSYS.: HAAS
POLICE FORCE	DYAD DISP. CA
POLICE, ROLE OF	C.P. SURVEY
POLITICAL COMMITMENT TO MODERNIZATION	GURR. 1
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT SCALE	DON-RAW
POLITICAL ELITE: ACCESS TO POSITIONS	GURR. 1
POLITICAL ENCULTURATION	C.P. SURVEY
POLITICAL LEADERSHIP	C.P. SURVEY
POLITICAL OPPOSITION	DON-RAW
POLITICAL PARTIES, NUMBER OF	DON-RAW
POLITICAL PARTY SYSTEM STABILITY	DON-RAW
POLITICAL RULE CLUSTER	GURR. 1
POLITICAL SEPARATISM	GURR. 1
POLITICAL SIGNIFICANT CONFLICT	GURR. 1
POLITICAL SYSTEM: TYPE	DYAD DISP. PA
POLITICAL SYSTEMS: COMPARISON	DYAD DISP. PA
POP. OF LARGEST LANGUAGE GROUP/POPULATION	DYAD DISP. CA
POP. OF LARGEST RACIAL GROUP/POPULATION	DON-RAW
POP. OF LARGEST RELIGIOUS GROUP/POPULATION	DON-RAW
POP: HOMELAND, TERRITORIES, DEPENDENCIES	DON-RAW
POPULATION	DON-RAW
POPULATION	LDC/GP
POPULATION (000)	TRIAD: AG
POPULATION & PRODUCTIVITY CLUSTER	DON-RAW
POPULATION AGE 0-15/POPULATION	GURR. 1
POPULATION AGED 15-64: % MILITARY PERSONNEL	DON-RAW
POPULATION DENSITY	WHB. 1
	C.P. SURVEY

POPULATION DENSITY, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION GROWTH RATE	C.P. SURVEY
POPULATION IN CITIES 20,000+ PER CAPITA 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 20,000+ 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 10,000+ PER CAPITA, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 10,000+, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 100,000+ PER CAPITA, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 100,000+, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 20,000 OR MORE/POPULATION	DON-RAW
POPULATION IN CITIES 25,000+ PER CAPITA, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 25,000+, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 50,000+ PER CAPITA, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION IN CITIES 50,000+, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION INCREASE, ANNUAL RATE OF	DON-RAW
POPULATION LARGEST LANGUAGE GROUP	DON-RAW
POPULATION LARGEST RELIGIOUS GROUP	DON-RAW
POPULATION OF CITIES 20,000 OR MORE	GURR. 1
POPULATION OF LARGEST RACIAL GROUP	DON-RAW
POPULATION OF PARTICIPANT, PREWAR	WOW: NAT/WAR
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED	WHB. 1
POPULATION PER HOSPITAL BED: % ANNUAL CHANGE	WHB. 1
POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN	WHB. 1
POPULATION PER SQUARE KILOMETER	WHB. 1
POPULATION PER 1000 HECTARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND	WHB. 1
POPULATION SIZE	C.P. SURVEY
POPULATION WITH 50% OF LAND, PERCENT OF	DON-RAW
POPULATION/ARABLE LAND	DON-RAW
POPULATION/NATIONAL LAND AREA	DON-RAW
POPULATION, % POPULATION IN CITIES 20,000+	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POPULATION, % POPULATION IN CITIES 100,000+	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POPULATION, % WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS	WHB. 1
POPULATION, % WORKING AGE	WHB. 1
POPULATION, ADULT (% POPULATION AGED 20+ YEARS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POPULATION, ANNUAL % RATE INCREASE	WHB. 1
POPULATION, ANNUAL RATE NATURAL INCREASE	WHB. 1
POPULATION, CONCENTRATION OF POPULATION IN CITIES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POPULATION, FEMALE AS % TOTAL WAGE & SALARY EARNERS	WHB. 1
POPULATION, GROWTH RATES	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POPULATION, LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000	WHB. 1
POPULATION, NATIONAL/NATL + TERRITORIAL POP	DON-RAW
POPULATION, TOTAL MID-YEAR 1961	WHB. 1
POPULATION, TOTAL, IN THOUSANDS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POPULATION, WORKING AGE: % CENTRAL GOV'T EMPLOYMENT	WHB. 1
POPULATION, WORKING AGE: % GENERAL GOV'T EMPLOYMENT	WHB. 1
POPULATION, WORKING AGED (POPULATION AGED 15-64 YEARS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
POPULATION, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
POPULATION, PREWAR; 1ST PAIR MEMBER	WOW: PAIRS
POPULATION, PREWAR; 2ND PAIR MEMBER	WOW: PAIRS
POPULATION: % CHRISTIANS	WHB. 1
POPULATION: % MOSLEMS	WHB. 1
POPULATION: % ROMAN CATHOLICS	WHB. 1
POPULATION: DEATHS PER 1000	WHB. 1
POPULATION: EMIGRANTS PER 1,000 POPULATION	WHB. 1
POPULATION: IMMIGRANTS PER 1000 POPULATION	WHB. 1
POPULATION: MARRIAGES PER 1000 POP AGED 15-44	WHB. 1
POPULATIONS OF PARTICIPANT NATIONS, TOTAL OF	WOW: WAR
POSSIBLE RELIABILITY	FRGN CONFLICT
PER ADJUSTMENTS, MINOR REGULAR	WHB.2 EVENTS
CAPABILITY, RELATIVE (GNP)	DYAD DISP. CA

POWER DISTRIBUTION - HORIZONTAL
 POWER DISTRIBUTION - VERTICAL
 POWER RENEWAL EVENTS
 POWER TRANSFERS, IRREGULAR
 POWER TRANSFERS, MAJOR REGULAR
 POWER TRANSFERS, UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS AT IRREGULAR
 POWER TRANSFERS, UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS AT REGULAR
 POWER: MAJOR, MIDDLE, MINOR
 POWERS, NUMBER OF MAJOR ON SIDE #1
 POWERS, NUMBER OF MAJOR ON SIDE #2
 POWERS, NUMBER OF MIDDLE ON SIDE #2
 POWERS, NUMBER OF MIDDLE ON SIDE #1
 POWERS, NUMBER OF MINOR ON SIDE #2
 POWERS, NUMBER OF MINOR ON SIDE #1
 POWERS: EXTRAREGIONAL
 POWERS: NUMBER MAJOR
 POWERS: NUMBER MEMBER & NONMEMBER
 POWERS: NUMBER MIDDLE
 POWERS: NUMBER MINOR
 PREMIER, 1815-1966
 PRESS FREEDOM - DEGREE
 PRESS FREEDOM INDEX
 PRESS IN STATE, FREEDOM OF
 PRIDE: ELATION BY STRONG PRIDE
 PRIMACY MEASURE
 PRODUCTIVITY GAINS AS PERCENT OF NATL INCOME
 PROPAGANDA: ISSUANCE OF TO THIRD PARTY
 PROPAGANDA: ISSUED TO OTHER GROUPS
 PROPERTY DAMAGE, AMOUNT OF
 PROTECTION OFFERED BY THIRD PARTY
 PROTEINS PER CAPITA PER DAY
 PROTEINS PER CAPITA PER DIEM
 PROTEINS/CALORIES
 PROTEST: MOORE FACTOR SCORES FOR NON-VIOLENT 1948-1962
 PROTESTANT COMMUNITY (% TOTAL POPULATION)
 PROTESTANT POPULATION/POPULATION
 PROTESTS (1955-60, BY YEAR)
 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENSE/GRP
 PUBLIC LIBRARY CIRCULATION (000)
 PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL/PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS
 PUPILS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL/5-14 AGE GROUP (1950-1954)
 PUPILS IN SECONDARY AND COLLEGE/POPULATION
 PURGES (BY YEAR)
 PURGES, 1946-1966
 QUARREL DESIRED BY THIRD PARTY
 QUARREL: ACTION AGAINST THIRD PARTY LED TO
 RACIAL GROUPS WITH MEMBERSHIP >1% POP
 RACIAL HOMOGENEITY
 RADIO BROADCASTS: CHINESE TO SOVIET UNION
 RADIO BROADCASTS: SOVIET TO CHINA
 RADIO RECEIVERS/POPULATION
 RADIOS PER 1000 POPULATION
 RADIOS PER 1000 POPULATION
 RADIOS PER 1000 POPULATION: AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE
 RADIOS/CAPITA, 1946-1966
 RADIOS, 1946-1966
 RAILROAD DENSITY (KILOMETERS PER 100 SQUARE KM)
 RAILROAD DENSITY (KILOMETERS PER PERSON TO POPULATION DIST)
 ROAD FREIGHT (000,000 NET TON KILOMETERS)

C.P. SURVEY
 C.P. SURVEY
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. SURVEY
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 LDC/GR
 SDQ
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 SDQ
 SDQ
 POLI. EVENTS
 SDQ
 DON-RAW
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 GURR. 1
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 RUMMEL-TANTER
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DMSTC CONFLICT
 C.P. TIME
 SDQ
 SDQ
 DON-RAW
 C.P. SURVEY
 TRIAD: AG
 TRIAD: AG
 DON-RAW
 WHB. 1
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 WHB. 1
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW

RAILROAD FREIGHT CARRIED PER RR LENGTH	DON-RAW
RAILROAD FREIGHT/POPULATION	DON-RAW
RAILROAD LENGTH (MILES)	DON-RAW
RAILROAD MILEAGE/SQUARE MILE, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
RAILROAD MILEAGE, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
RAINFALL, AVERAGE	DON-RAW
RECIPIENT OF THE ACT	WEIS
RECRUITMENT CHANGE: YEAR OF	SUBSYS.: HAAS
REGIME, CURRENT: CONSTITUTIONAL STATUS OF	C.P. SURVEY
REGIME, CURRENT: MONTH, YEAR BEGAN	C.P. SURVEY
REGIME, CURRENT: REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF	C.P. SURVEY
REGION: GEOGRAPHICAL	DYAD DISP. PA
REGION: MEMBERSHIP IN E. EUROPEAN SOCIAL-CULTURAL	DYAD DISP. CA
REGION: SOCIAL-CULTURAL	DYAD DISP. PA
REGIONAL ERROR MEASURE	SDQ
REGIONS, GEOGRAPHICAL: COMPARISON	DYAD DISP. CA
REGIONS, SOCIAL-CULTURAL: COMPARISON	DYAD DISP. CA
REGULATOR: WEAKENS/UNCHANGED/STRONGER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PAIR	WOW: PAIRS
RELATIONSHIP IN WAR, DAY, MON., YEAR 1ST ENDED	WOW: PAIRS
RELATIONSHIP IN WAR, DAY, MON., YEAR 1ST BEGUN	WOW: PAIRS
RELATIONSHIP IN WAR, DAY, MON., YEAR ENDED 2ND TIME	WOW: PAIRS
RELATIONSHIP IN WAR, DAY, MON., YR. BEGUN 2ND TIME	WOW: PAIRS
RELATIVE DISTANCE MEASURE	WHB.2 AGGREG.
RELIGION OR PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE: DIFFERENCE	SDQ
RELIGION OR PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE: SIMILARITY	SDQ
RELIGIOUS CONFIGURATION	C.P. SURVEY
RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS PER YEAR (NUMBER)	DON-RAW
RELIGIOUS HOMOGENEITY	C.P. SURVEY
RELIGIOUS, GROUPS WITH MEMBERSHIP >1% POP	DON-RAW
REPRESENTATIVES TO UN, NUMBER	DON-RAW
RESENTMENT: PERSONAL BETWEEN LEADERS	SDQ
RESULT - FOLLOWING DISPOSAL OF DISPUTE BY INSTITUTION	DYAD DISP. CA
RESULTS AMBIGUOUS (RICHARDSON)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
REVENUE, GOVERNMENT (BILLION DOMEST. CURRENCY)	DON-RAW
REVENUE, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT PER CAPITA, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
REVENUE, NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
REVENUE: TAX FROM INCOME & WEALTH/TOTAL REVENUE	DON-RAW
REVENUE: EXCISE & CUSTOMS TAX (BILLION DOMST. CURRENCY)	DON-RAW
REVENUE: EXCISE & CUSTOMS TAX/TOTAL REVENUE	DON-RAW
REVENUE: TAX FROM INCOME & WEALTH	DON-RAW
REVOLUTION OR CIVIL WAR	SDQ
REVOLUTIONS (BY YEAR)	DMSTC CONFLCT
REVOLUTIONS, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
RIOTS	WHB.2 EVENTS
RIOTS (BY YEAR)	DMSTC CONFLCT
RIOTS, 1946-1966	C.P. TIME
ROAD DENSITY (KILOMETERS PER 100 SQUARE KM)	DON-RAW
ROAD DENSITY (KILOMETERS PER 100,000 POPULATION)	DON-RAW
ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (ADMIN. & BUDGETARY COMM., 1946-69)	UN ROLL CALLS
ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (ECO. & FINANCIAL COMM., 1946-69)	UN ROLL CALLS
ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (JT. FIRST/SIXTH COMM., 1946)	UN ROLL CALLS
ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (JT. 2ND/3RD COMM., 1946, '48, '50, '52)	UN ROLL CALLS
ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (LEGAL COMMITTEE, 1946-69)	UN ROLL CALLS
ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (PERMANENT HQ COMM., 1946)	UN ROLL CALLS
ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (PLENARY MEETINGS, 1946-1969)	UN ROLL CALLS
OLL CALL VOTES, UN (POL. & SECURITY COMM., 1946-69)	UN ROLL CALLS
L CALL VOTES, UN (SOC., HUMAN., & CULT. COMM., 1946-69)	UN ROLL CALLS
CALL VOTES, UN (SPECIAL POL. COMM., 1946-69)	UN ROLL CALLS

ROLL CALL VOTES, UN (TRUSTEESHIP COMM., 1946-69)
 ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNITY (% TOTAL POPULATION)
 ROMAN CATHOLIC POPULATION/POPULATION
 SALARIES IN MANUFACTURING
 SANCTIONS, ACTS OF NEGATIVE
 SCALE OF INTERNAL DISTURBANCE
 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE: ANNUAL CHANGE IN PROPORTIONAL 1950-60
 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, ADJUSTED RATIO (%)
 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, UNADJUSTED RATIO (%)
 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TOTAL/CAPITA, 1960-1966
 SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, TOTAL, 1860-1966
 SCHOOL-LEAVERS: INCREMENT IN TECH & HIGHER EDUC. 1950-60
 SCHOOL: % SCHOOL AGED MALES IN, 1960
 SCHOOL: % SCHOOL AGED MALES IN, 1950
 SCIENCE & ART: SIMILARITY
 SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS, NUMBER OF
 SEA OPERATION IN CONFLICT
 SEABORNE GOODS LOADED (000 METRIC TONS)
 SEABORNE GOODS LOADED PLUS UNLOADED/GNP
 SEABORNE GOODS LOADED PLUS UNLOADED 5000 METRIC TONS <
 SEABORNE GOODS UNLOADED (000 METRIC TONS)
 SECONDARY ENROLLMENT RATIO 1955-57
 SECRETARY-GENERAL: PRESENCE
 SECTIONALISM
 SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS (1955-60, BY YEAR)
 SEVERITY OF EXTERNAL DISTURBANCE
 SEVERITY OF INTERNAL DISTURBANCE
 SHOW OF FORCE
 SIGNIFICANT PERSON CODE
 SIZE OF CABINET, 1815-1966
 SOCIAL CENSUS POP
 SOCIO-CULTURAL CLUSTER
 SOURCE
 SOURCE OF COMMUNICATION
 STABILITY
 STATUS OF MEMBER
 STATUS ORDER SCORES OF MEMBERS
 STATUS, PREVIOUS FPA
 STEEL CONSUMPTION
 STEEL CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA, AV. 1953-55
 STEEL CONSUMPTION, PER CAPITA GROWTH RATES
 STEEL CONSUMPTION, PER CAPITA
 STEEL PRODUCTION (000 METRIC TONS)
 STRIKES, GENERAL (BY YEAR)
 STRIKES, POLITICAL
 STRONGER, FELT THAN OTHER
 STRUCTURAL/AUTHORITY/PERSONAL
 STUDENTS FOREIGN COLLEGE/TOTAL COLLEGE STUDENTS
 STUDENTS IN SCIENCE & ENGINEERING/HIGHER EDUCATION
 STUDENTS TOTAL (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)
 STUDENTS, FEMALE (PRIMARY AND SECONDARY)
 STUDENTS, FEMALE/TOTAL STUDENTS
 STUDENTS, TOTAL COLLEGE
 STUDENTS, TOTAL FOREIGN COLLEGE
 SUBMARINES
 SUBSCRIPTIONS TO IFC & IBRD, 1957
 UGAR SUPPLIES (KILOGRAMS PER CAP. PER YEAR)
 REPORT, MATERIAL PROVIDED
 WHY WITH THOSE UNDER OTHER GROUP'S CONTROL

UN ROLL CALLS
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 GURR. 1
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 C.P. TIME
 C.P. TIME
 GURR. 1
 GURR. 1
 GURR. 1
 SDQ
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 POLI CONFLICTS
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DYAD DISP. CA
 C.P. SURVEY
 RUMMEL-TANTER
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 POLI CONFLICTS
 POLI. EVENTS
 C.P. TIME
 DON-RAW
 GURR. 1
 FRGN CONFLICT
 FRGN CONFLICT
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 WHB.2 AGGREG.
 DON-RAW
 DMSTC CONFLICT
 WHB.2 EVENTS
 SDQ
 SUBSYS.: HAAS
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 TRIAD: AG
 DON-RAW
 DON-RAW
 DYAD DISP. CA
 SDQ

SYSTEM MEMBER NATIONS IN WAR, NUMBER OF	WOW: WAR
SYSTEM STYLE	C.P. SURVEY
SYSTEM TYPE: CENTRAL/PERIPHERAL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
SYSTEM-TYPE AT TIME OF INTRODUCTION OF CASE	DYAD DISP. CA
TAXATION	SDQ
TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT CLUSTER	GURR. 1
TECHNOLOGY - LEVEL OF	SUBSYS.: HAAS
TELEGRAMS/CAPITA, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
TELEGRAMS, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
TELEGRAPH MILEAGE/SQUARE MILE, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
TELEGRAPH MILEAGE, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
TELEPHONES (NUMBER) (00)	DON-RAW
TELEPHONES (PER ONE THOUSAND POPULATION)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
TELEPHONES/CAPITA, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
TELEPHONES/POPULATION	DON-RAW
TELEPHONES, TOTAL (IN UNITS)	WHB.2 AGGREG.
TELEPHONES, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
TELEVISIONS PER 1000 POPULATION	WHB. 1
TELEVISIONS PER 1000 POPULATION	WHB.2 AGGREG.
TEMPERATURE, AVERAGE	DON-RAW
TENSION, NATURE OF	POLI. EVENTS
TENURE: SECURE/INSECURE/AMBIGUOUS	SUBSYS.: HAAS
TERRITORY: DESIRE FOR HABITATION	SDQ
TERRITORY: DESIRE FOR MINERAL AND OTHER PORTABLE GOODS	SDQ
TERRITORY: DESIRE FOR OTHER'S	SDQ
TERRITORY: DESIRE FOR STRATEGIC STRONGHOLDS	SDQ
TERRITORY: INTERMINGLED ON SAME	SDQ
TERRITORY: POLICY OF NOT EXTENDING	SDQ
THE CONFLICT TERMINATED BY MILITARY VICTORY	POLI CONFLICTS
THE CONFLICT TERMINATED CONCLUSIVELY	POLI CONFLICTS
THREATS (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
TO WHOM CASUALTIES REFER	FRGN CONFLICT
TO WHOM CAUSALTIES REFER	FRGN CONFLICT
TO WHOM INVOLVED DATA REFERS	FRGN CONFLICT
TO WHOM PERSONNEL INVOLVED	FRGN CONFLICT
TOTAL CONFLICT DEATHS/DURATION OF THE CONFLICT	POLI CONFLICTS
TOTAL CONFLICT DEATHS/POPULATION	POLI CONFLICTS
TOTAL DEATHS RESULTING FROM CONFLICT	POLI CONFLICTS
TOTAL ENERGY PRODUCTION X POPULATION	DON-RAW
TOTAL NATIONS INVOLVED IN CONFLICT	POLI CONFLICTS
TOURISTS, FOREIGN INTO COUNTRY/POPULATION	DON-RAW
TOURISTS, NUMBER OF FOREIGN	DON-RAW
TRADE WITH COMMUNIST BLOC PLUS WESTERN BLOC	DON-RAW
TRADE WITH SOVIET BLOC	DON-RAW
TRADE WITH WESTERN BLOC	DON-RAW
TRADE WITH WESTERN BLOC/TRADE WITH COMMUNIST + W. BLOC	DON-RAW
TRADE 1954 \$/GNP CHOOSER ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS DIR	REGIONS
TRADE 1954 STDIZD PROX 2 MATR T22 TRADE/GDP 93 CTRIES	REGIONS
TRADE 1963 \$/GNP CHOOSER ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS DIR	REGIONS
TRADE 1963 STDIZED PROXIMITY MATRIX TRADE/G.D	REGIONS
TRADE/GNP	DON-RAW
TRADE, TOTAL	WHB.2 AGGREG.
TRADE, TOTAL AS % GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	WHB.2 AGGREG.
TRADE: RIVALRY IN WITH 3RD PARTY	SDQ
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH INDIA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH CAMBODIA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH BURMA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH AFGANISTAN	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	TRIAD: AG

TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH SOMALIA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH TARZANIA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH MALI	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH GUINEA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH GHANA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH ALGERIA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH YEMEN	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH UAR	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH SYRIA	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH IRAQ	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH PAKISTAN	TRIAD: AG
TRADE: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH INDONESIA	TRIAD: AG
TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION SHARE OF GDP	WHB. 2 AGGREG.
TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS: SCOPE OF MODERN	GURR. 1
TRAVEL BETWEEN TWO GROUPS	SDQ
TREATIES SIGNED, #	DON-RAW
TREATIES, BIALATERAL	DON-RAW
TREATIES, COMMUNICATION: SINO-SOVIET	TRIAD: AG
TREATIES, CULTURAL: SINO-SOVIET	TRIAD: AG
TREATIES, DIPLOMATIC & POLITICAL: SINO-SOVIET	TRIAD: AG
TREATIES, ECONOMIC: SINO-SOVIET	TRIAD: AG
TREATIES, MILITARY SIGNED, # OF	DON-RAW
TREATIES, MULTI-LATERAL	DON-RAW
TREATIES, SCIENTIFIC & TECHNICAL: SINO-SOVIET	TRIAD: AG
TREATIES: SINO-SOVIET	TRIAD: AG
TREATIES: TOTAL	TRIAD: AG
TREATY CONCLUDING WAR: YES/NO	SUBSYS.: HAAS
TROOP MOVEMENTS (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
TRUCE SUPERVISION ESTABLISHED	DYAD DISP. CA
TURMOIL & INTERNAL WAR 1961-63	GURR. 1
TURMOIL 1961-63	GURR. 1
TYPE OF EVENT	POLI. EVENTS
TYPE OF REGIME, 1815-1966	C.P. TIME
U.N. INTERACTION; AGENDA ITEM BEING PUBLICLY DEBATED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, % REGULAR BUDGET CONTRIBUTIONS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, % TOTAL UN CONTRIBUTIONS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, BLOC MEMBERSHIP.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, CITATIONS OF OTHERS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, DATE OF INDEPENDENCE.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, DIPLOMATS SENT.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, DIPLOMATS RECEIVED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, EXPORTS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, FAILURES.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, GNP.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, GNP/POPULATION.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, IMPORTS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, IN WHICH SESSION STUDIED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, MEMBERSHIP IN ACABQ.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, NEGATIVE CITATIONS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, NEUTRAL CITATIONS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, NUMBER OF SPEECHES MADE.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, POSITIVE CITATIONS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, QUESTIONS ASKED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, QUESTIONS ANSWERED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RES. 747.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RES. 785.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RES. 783.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RES. 766.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION; COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RES. 782.	ALGER

U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RES. 787, PAR.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RESOL. 929.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE ON RES. 786.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, SUCCESSES/TOTAL.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, SUCCESSES.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TOTAL INITIATIVES RECEIVED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TOTAL # INTERACTIONS.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TOTAL INITIATIVES TAKEN.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TOTAL ATTENDANCE.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, U.N. PAYMENTS AS % OF GNP.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	INITIATEE COUNTRY.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	INITIATOR (COUNTRY).	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	PERSON INVOLVED (INITIATEE).	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	PERSON INVOLVED (INITIATOR).	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	POST OF PERSON INVOLVED (INITIATOR).	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	POST OF PERSON INVOLVED (INITIATEE).	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	SESSION STUDIED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	TIME ELAPSED DURING INTERACTION.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	TIME INTERACTION ENDED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	TIME INTERACTION BEGAN.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	WHERE INTERACTION TOOK PLACE.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	WHETHER CONGRATULATIONS WERE BESTOWED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	WHETHER DOCUMENT PASSED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	WHETHER DOCUMENT CONSULTED JOINTLY.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	WHETHER HUMOROUS EXCHANGE NOTED.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	WHETHER INTERACTION BETWEEN SEATMATES.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	WHETHER THERE WAS ARRIVAL TALK.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	# PERSONS PARTICIPATING IN INTERACTION	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY INTERACTIONS NON-SEATMATES	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, # RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, # SESSIONS NO DELEGATE PRESENT	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, INITIATIVES RECVD SEATMATES	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, INITIATIVES TAKEN MINUS RECVD.	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, INITIATIVES AGAINST SEATMATES	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE RES. 787, WHOLE	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE RES. 760, WHOLE	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE RES. 784, PAR.4	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE RES. 757, PAR.4	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE RES. 760, PAR	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE RES. 767, WHOLE	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, ROLL CALL VOTE RES. 757, PAR.3	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, SIZE GEN. ASSEMBLY DELEGATION	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, SIZE OF PERMANENT MISSION	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TOTAL INTERACTIONS	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TOTAL LENGTH OF SPEECHES	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TOTAL INTERACTIONS W/ SEATMATES	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TTL INITIATVS. AGST NON-SEATMATES	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TTL INITIATVS. RECVD NON/SEATMATES	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, TTL SPONSORSHIP, RESLTNS & AMENDMENTS	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	COUNTRY, VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS U.S.\$	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	INITIATEE (PERSON) MEMBER OF ACABQ	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	INITIATOR (PERSON) MEMBER OF ACABQ	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	PARTICIPANTS ENTERED OR LEFT TOGETHER	ALGER
U.N. INTERACTION;	PERSON INVOLVED INITIATOR/INITIATEE	ALGER
U.N. RESOLUTIONS;	COMMITTEE APPTS.	BLEICHER
U.N. RESOLUTIONS;	COMMITTEE SOURCE.	BLEICHER
U.N. RESOLUTIONS;	FUNCTION OF RESOLUTION.	BLEICHER
RESOLUTIONS;	G.A. RULES OF PROCEDURE, REFERENCES.	BLEICHER
RESOLUTIONS;	OPERATIVE WORDS.	BLEICHER

U.N. RESOLUTIONS; RESOLUTIONS CITED.	BLEICHER
U.N. RESOLUTIONS; SUBJECT MATTER INVOLVED.	BLEICHER
U.N. RESOLUTIONS; U.N. CHARTER/ I.C.J. STATUTE CITATIONS.	BLEICHER
U.N. RESOLUTIONS; GEOGRAPHICAL ENTITIES INVOLVED/REFERRED	BLEICHER
U.N. RESOLUTIONS; ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS INVOLVED/REFERRED	BLEICHER
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: NATURE OF VOTE.	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: WHETHER PASSED OR FAILED.	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: OBJECT OF THE VOTE.	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: SESSION (NO.) WHEN TAKEN.	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: CATEGORY OF ISSUE.	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: ORGAN WHERE OCCURRED.	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: YEAR WHEN TAKEN.	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: COUNTRY VOTING RECORDS	JACOBSON
U.N. POLL CALL; ON COLONIALISM: CONST/STRUCTL IMPLICATNS	JACOBSON
UN DAY: CELEBRATED/NOT	DON-RAW
UN EXPEND. TECHNICAL ASSIST., RELIEF	DON-RAW
UN ORGANIZATIONS, MEMBERSHIPS	WHB.2 AGGREG.
UN PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT	POLI CONFLICTS
UN PAYMENT DELINQUENCIES PRIOR TO 1956 (US\$)	DON-RAW
UN PAYMENT DELINQUENCIES/YEARLY UN ASSESSMENT	DON-RAW
UN TECHNICAL ASSIST. FELLOWSHIPS RECVD	DON-RAW
UN TECHNICAL ASSIST. FELLOWSHIP RECIPIENTS	DON-RAW
UN 1952 ROLL CALL VOTES RAW DATA	REGIONS
UN 1952 ROLL CALL VOTES ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS Q	REGIONS
UN 1957 ROLL CALL VOTES RAW DATA	REGIONS
UN 1957 ROLL CALL VOTES ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS Q	REGIONS
UN 1963 ROLL CALL VOTES RAW DATA	REGIONS
UN 1963 ROLL CALL VOTES ROTATED FACTOR LOADINGS Q	REGIONS
UN, AVERAGE INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
UN, NUMBER CASES AS OBJECT OF UNILATERALLY INTRO.	DYAD DISP. PP
UN, NUMBER CASES INTRO. JOINTLY	DYAD DISP. PP
UN, NUMBER CASES INTRO. UNILATERALLY	DYAD DISP. PP
UN, NUMBER CASES PARTICIPATED IN	DYAD DISP. PP
UN, TOTAL INDEX PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
UN, YEARS IN	LDC/GP
UNAPPROPRIATED RESOURCES: AVAILABLE/NOT	SUBSYS.: HAAS
UNCOUNTABLE ANTI-FOREIGN PLOTS	FRGN CONFLICT
UNDEREMPLOYMENT OF EXPECTANT POPULATION WITH TEN YEAR LAG	GURR. 1
UNEMPLOYED/ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION	DON-RAW
UNEMPLOYMENT OF EXPECTANT POPULATION 1960	GURR. 1
UNOFFICIAL ACTS	FRGN CONFLICT
URBANIZATION ANNUAL INCREASE	WHB. 1
URBANIZATION, DEGREE OF	WHB. 1
URBANIZATION, LEVEL OF	C.P. SURVEY
US PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT	POLI CONFLICTS
USP PARTICIPATION IN CONFLICT	POLI CONFLICTS
VEHICLES (000)	DON-RAW
VEHICLES/POPULATION	DON-RAW
VEHICLES,ALL HIGHWAY/CAPITA, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
VEHICLES,ALL HIGHWAY, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
VEHICLES,COMMERCIAL/CAPITA, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
VEHICLES,COMMERCIAL, 1928-1966	C.P. TIME
VICTORIES (RICHARDSON)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
VIOLENCE, DOMESTIC GROUP: DEATHS PER MILLION	WHB. 1
VIOLENCE, PRESENCE OF	POLI. EVENTS
VIOLENCE: HOOLE FACTOR SCORE FOR COLLECTIVE 1948-62	GURR. 1
VIOLENT/NONVIOLENT ELITE STATUS IN SYSTEM	SUBSYS.: HAAS
VIOLENT/NONVIOLENT STATUS AS MEMBER IN SYSTEM	SUBSYS.: HAAS
10 DAYS, OFFICIAL: CHINESE TO SOVIET UNION	TRIAD: AG

VISIT DAYS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET TO CHINA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: CHINESE TO SOVIET UNION	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH HAITI	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH INDONESIA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH SYRIA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH BURMA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH GHANA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH ALGERIA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH YEMEN	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH UAR	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH INDIA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH CAMBODIA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH AFGANISTAN	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH CONGO BRAZZAVILLE	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH SOMALIA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH GUINEA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH PAKISTAN	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH IRAQ	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET OR CHINESE WITH TANZANIA	TRIAD: AG
VISITS, OFFICIAL: SOVIET TO CHINA	TRIAD: AG
VOTES COMMUNIST PARTY AS % TOTAL VOTE	WHB. 1
VOTES IN NATIONAL ELECTION AS % VOTING AGE POPULATION	WHB. 1
VOTES NON-COMMUNIST SECULAR PARTIES AS % TOTAL VOTE	WHB. 1
VOTES RELIGIOUS PARTIES AS % TOTAL VOTE	WHB. 1
VOTES SOCIALIST PARTIES AS % TOTAL VOTE	WHB. 1
VOTING AGE, MINIMUM	DON-RAW
WAGE & SALARY EARNERS: % UNEMPLOYED OF	WHB. 1
WAGES IN MANUFACTURING (BILLION DOMSTC. CURRENCY)	DON-RAW
WAGES PLUS SALARIES/NATIONAL INCOME	DON-RAW
WAR (1955-60, BY YEAR)	RUMMEL-TANTER
WAR DURATION IN TENTHS OF MONTHS	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR DURATION IN TENTHS OF NATION-MONTHS	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR INITIATIONS (RICHARDSON)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR INITIATIONS (WRIGHT)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR THEATER, AFRICA	WOW: WAR
WAR THEATER, AFRICA	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR THEATER, AFRICA	WOW: PAIRS
WAR THEATER, ASIA	WOW: WAR
WAR THEATER, ASIA	WOW: PAIRS
WAR THEATER, ASIA	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR THEATER, EUROPE	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR THEATER, EUROPE	WOW: WAR
WAR THEATER, EUROPE	WOW: PAIRS
WAR THEATER, MIDDLE EAST	WOW: PAIRS
WAR THEATER, MIDDLE EAST	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR THEATER, MIDDLE EAST	WOW: WAR
WAR THEATER, OCEANIA	WOW: PAIRS
WAR THEATER, OCEANIA	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR THEATER, OCEANIA	WOW: WAR
WAR THEATER, WESTERN HEMISPHERE	WOW: WAR
WAR THEATER, WESTERN HEMISPHERE	WOW: PAIRS
WAR THEATER, WESTERN HEMISPHERE	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR TYPE: INTERSTATE, COLONIAL, IMPERIAL	WOW: WAR
WAR TYPE: INTERSTATE, COLONIAL, IMPERIAL	WOW: PAIRS
WAR TYPE: INTERSTATE, COLONIAL, IMPERIAL	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR TYPE, MAJOR POWER PARTICIPANT	WOW: PAIRS
WAR TYPE, CENTRAL SYSTEM PARTICIPANT	WOW: PAIRS
WAR TYPE, CENTRAL SYSTEM PARTICIPANT ON EACH SIDE	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR TYPE, CENTRAL SYSTEM PARTICIPANT	WOW: WAR

WAR TYPE, CENTRAL SYSTEM PARTICIPANT	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR TYPE, CENTRAL SYSTEM PARTICIPANT ON EACH SIDE	WOW: PAIRS
WAR TYPE, CENTRAL SYSTEM PARTICIPANT ON EACH SIDE	WOW: WAR
WAR TYPE, MAJOR POWER PARTICIPANT	WOW: WAR
WAR TYPE, MAJOR POWER PARTICIPANT	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR TYPE, MAJOR POWER PARTICIPANT ON EACH SIDE	WOW: WAR
WAR TYPE, MAJOR POWER PARTICIPANT ON EACH SIDE	WOW: PAIRS
WAR TYPE, MAJOR POWER PARTICIPANT ON EACH SIDE	WOW: NAT/WAR
WAR TYPE: DOMESTIC, INTERVENTION, FOREIGN	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: BALANCE OF POWER, CIVIL, ETC.	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: DOMESTIC, INTERVENTION, FOREIGN	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: EXTRA/INTRASYSTEM	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: GENERAL OBJECTION TO	SDQ
WAR: NUMBER TIMES (SINGER, SMALL, BENDIX EXC. LIST)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: NUMBER TIMES (SINGER, SMALL, BENDIX INC. LIST)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: NUMBER TIMES (SOROKIN)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: NUMBER TIMES (WRIGHT)	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WAR: PREPARATIONS FOR	SDQ
WARS EXPERIENCED BY NATION, NUMBER OF	WOW: NATION
WARS WITH MAJOR POWER ON EACH SIDE EXPERIENCED, NUMBER OF	WOW: NATION
WARS: # FOR NATION WITH CENTRAL SYSTEM WAR EACH SIDE	WOW: NATION
WARS: INTRASYSTEM NONDOMSTC - SINGER II & BENDIX	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WARS: INTRASYSTEM NONDOMSTC - WRIGHT	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WARS: INTRASYSTEM NONDOMSTC - SOROKIN	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WARS: INTRASYSTEM NONDOMSTC - RICHARDSON & FORKANDER	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WARS: INTRASYSTEM NONDOMSTC - SINGER I & BENDIX	SUBSYS.: HAAS
WEALTH OR POVERTY: COMMON LEVEL	SDQ
WEALTH OR POVERTY: DIFFERENT LEVEL	SDQ
WESTERNIZATION	C.P. SURVEY
WHISKERS CHARACTERISTICS	C.P. SURVEY
WINNING SIDE: DESIRE TO BE ON	SDQ
WORKING AGE POPULATION: % EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY	WHB. 1
WORKING AGE POPULATION: % NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	WHB. 1
WORKING AGE POPULATION: % UNEMPLOYED	WEB. 1
WORLD COURT AVERAGE INDEX OF PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
WORLD COURT NUMBER OF CASES AS APPLICANT	DYAD DISP. PP
WORLD COURT NUMBER OF CASES AS RESPONDENT	DYAD DISP. PP
WORLD COURT NUMBER OF CASES INTRO. JOINTLY	DYAD DISP. PP
WORLD COURT NUMBER OF CASES PARTICIPATED IN	DYAD DISP. PP
WORLD COURT TOTAL INDEX OF PARTICIPATION IN	DYAD DISP. PP
WORLD TRADE, PROPORTION OF, 1860-1966	C.P. TIME
WOUNDED (EXACT) (VIOLENT ACT)	FRGN CONFLICT
FOUNDED IN UNOFFICIAL VIOLENCE	FRGN CONFLICT
YEAR CONFLICT BEGAN	SDQ
YEAR CONFLICT BEGAN	FRGN CONFLICT
YEAR DEADLY QUARREL ENDED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR DEADLY QUARREL STARTED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR DISTURBANCE ENDED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR DISTURBANCE STARTED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR IN WHICH ORGANIZED FORCE FIRST USED (1944-1967)	POLI CONFLICTS
YEAR OF ERA: FINAL	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR OF ERA: FIRST	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR WAR ENDED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR WAR STARTED	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR, FINAL OF WAR	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEAR, FIRST OF WAR	SUBSYS.: HAAS
YEARS NATION HELD MAJOR POWER STATUS, NUMBER OF	WOW: NATION
YEARS NATION WAS IN CENTRAL SYSTEM, NUMBER OF	WOW: NATION
YEARS NATION WAS IN INTERSTATE SYSTEM, NUMBER OF	WOW: NATION

OSIRIS-CONSTAT INTERFACE

I. Program Description

A. General

The OSIRIS-CONSTAT interface is an interactive program allowing one to easily enter CONSTAT beginning with an OSIRIS dataset. The user specifies the subset of cases and variables he wishes to select from the OSIRIS dataset.

B. Uses

The interface is designed as a temporary intermediary between OSIRIS and CONSTAT, storing data and associated CONSTAT commands in a scratch file. If one wishes to save the CONSTAT data and instruction file for later use, he should see section "Output Data".

C. References & Terminology

The user is referred to the following documents for further information on OSIRIS and CONSTAT respectively:

"OSIRIS II, MTS User's manual", available from the Center for Political Studies located at 3216 City Center Building.

"CONSTAT" available from the Statistical Research Laboratory in Rackham.

D. Credits

This program was designed and written by Jennifer Campbell, Center for Political Studies.

E. Options and Procedures

The interface will first prompt the user for the name and location of an OSIRIS dataset. If the dataset is located on tape, the interface will issue an instruction to mount the tape. It will then prompt for an OSIRIS global filter card (to select a subset of cases) and an OSIRIS variable list card (to select desired variables). The format for these cards is described in the OSIRIS manual.

At this point the OSIRIS dataset is read and a CONSTAT file is created which contains both the data and a series of commands. These commands include a \$RUN command for CONSTAT and series of CONSTAT commands to 1) read the data, 2) read variable labels and 3) define missing values. CONSTAT variable labels will consist of the first six characters of the OSIRIS variable name. The interface will define as missing data values in CONSTAT any values which are declared as missing data in the OSIRIS dictionary.

An OSIRIS-CONSTAT interface dictionary is then printed on the console for the user's reference. It includes: 1) the OSIRIS variable number,

2) the corresponding CONSTAT index number (this is the one used to reference the variable in CONSTAT) and 3) the name assigned to the variable for CONSTAT processing. The total number of cases that will be passed to CONSTAT is then printed.

At this point, the interface will dismount the user's tape (if any). Control is then passed to the instruction file created by the interface. CONSTAT is invoked and the data are read along with the labels and missing values. The table of missing values by variable is printed by CONSTAT and the user is left with the CONSTAT prompt "WHICH COMMAND".

F. Input Data

The input data must be a standard OSIRIS dataset. It can reside on disk, datacell or tape, and the dictionary need not reside on the same input medium as the data. If the dataset is on tape, the tape may either have standard labels (the usual case) or be unlabelled (if unlabelled, the interface will prompt for the logical record length and blocksize of the files). The tape must be a nine-track tape.

G. Output Data

If one is utilizing the interface as a temporary intermediary between OSIRIS and CONSTAT (the usual case), he need not be concerned with this file. If, however, one wishes to save the output from the interface, this section should be consulted.

The output file from the interface is a temporary line file having the name -CONSTAT. This file contains 1) commands to invoke CONSTAT and 2) CONSTAT commands to read the data, process labels and define missing data. If the user wishes to copy this temporary file to a permanent file of his own, he must observe several conventions.

The user's permanent file must be a line file (a datacell file or a sequential file on disk will not work). In the example below, "filename" should be replaced by the name of the user's permanent file.

Issue the following commands at the end of the CONSTAT session:

```
$SET IC=OFF
$COPY -CONSTAT TO filename
$RUN *ED
      filename
A@A@NV /FILE '-CONSTAT'filename'
MTS
$SET IC=ON
```

When, at a later time, the user wishes to enter CONSTAT again, he now issues the command:

```
$SOURCE filename
```

II. Capacities and Limitations

1. There is a maximum of 500 input variables.
2. The OSIRIS dataset cannot reside on a 7 track tape.

III. Program setup

The interface is entirely interactive and will prompt the user for all responses. There are several conventions that should be noted.

Prompting Conventions

1. Type "HELP" to start over again. The interface restarts at two different points. If, during any of the prompting for dataset names and locations, one types HELP, the interface will restart with the first prompt. After the dataset files have been specified, if the user types HELP the interface restarts at the case and variable selection phase.
2. Returning a blank line will stop the interface and return control to the user. If a tape has been mounted, it will be dismounted before control is returned.
3. One can string together the responses to several prompts. If, at some point, the user has memorized the prompts, he can string several responses together, separating them with commas. For example, "66DATA,NO,YES". This will suppress the prompting of the questions for which responses have been given. Prompting will resume with the question following the last one answered. Note ... This is not allowed for the global filter card or the variable list card. These cards (responses) must begin on a new line.

Example Run

Below is a sample run of the interface using a dataset stored on a tape. Capital letters represent MTS or interface responses; small letters are user responses.

SSOU lcpr:constat

#SET ECHO=OFF

#DONE.

EXECUTION BEGINS

OSIRIS-CONSTAT INTERFACE

ENTER DATA FILENAME

data56

DATAFILE ON TAPE? (YES OR NO)

yes

ENTER TAPE VOLUME # OR "UNLABELLED"

16

ENTER RACK #

C0326

ENTER FILE #

12

DICTIONARY DEFAULTS:

NAME = DICT56

TAPE # = 16

RACK # = C0326

FILE # = 11

IS THIS CORRECT? (YES OR NO)

yes

PLEASE WAIT FOR TAPE TO BE MOUNTED

C0326 9TP *T1* LP=OFF VOL=16

T1: MOUNTED ON T904

DONE

DO YOU WISH TO SELECT A SUBSET OF CASES? (YES OR NO)

yes

ENTER GLOBAL FILTER:

Include VI71=2*

ENTER VARIABLE LIST:

v42-v46,v289*

OSIRIS-CONSTAT INTERFACE DICTIONARY

OSIRIS VAR. #	CONSTAT INDEX #	CONSTAT NAME
-----	-----	-----

42	1	XOPIN
43	2	XPTY R
44	3	GOVT I
45	4	XOPIN
46	5	XPTY R
289	6	BAD LU

NUMBER OF CASES = 975

T1: DISMOUNTED
#EXECUTION TERMINATED
#EXECUTION BEGINS

NUMBER OF MISSING VALUES BY VARIABLE:

VAR	NO. MISSING
1	597
2	515
3	163
4	374
5	493
6	652

WHICH COMMAND?

fini

#EXECUTION TERMINATED
#\$SOU *MSOURCE*

12

11

10

9

8

7

WORLD HANDBOOK OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INDICATORS II

SECTION IV

INTERVENTION DATA

COLLECTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
CHARLES LEWIS TAYLOR, MICHAEL C. HUDSON AND JOHN D. SULLIVAN

WITH COLLABORATION OF
EDWIN G. DOLAN, KATHERINE H. DOLAN AND JOHN T. DOW
YALE UNIVERSITY

1970

FIRST ICPR EDITION - 1971

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ARCHIVE
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STUDY DESCRIPTION

The World Data Analysis Program of Yale University collected data for the second edition of the *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators*. Charles Taylor and Michael Hudson directed the project designed to generate a comprehensive set of cross-national data. The data collection consists of one file of aggregate data for variables such as politics, economics and education; two files with raw data used in the aggregate data file for construction of inequality indices and fractionalization scores; three files of data for a political event series of eighteen events; and several special computer programs. The data collection project was completed in 1970, and a portion of the data will be in the second edition of the *World Handbook of Political and Social Indicators* to be published by the Yale Press. The International Relations Archive now holds the entire data collection which will be processed as six separate studies. The program files are available in the original form.

This file contains data for Interventions, one of the eighteen political event series. John D. Sullivan, who is responsible for definitions developed for this event, defines an intervention as "any attempt to engage in military activity within the borders of another country with the intent of influencing the authority structure of that country."

The data in this file are daily reports of interventions of Foreign Armed Attack events. The file lists the daily reports of interventions as recorded from the sources for the twenty year period 1948-1967. The daily report is the unit of analysis. There are 1073 records, one for each day for each intervention in each of the 136 nations included. The number of records per country varies. If, for example, a country had no action meeting the criteria for inclusion as an intervention, no record is given for that day for that country.

The Nation Sample

The 136 nations included are those having a population of one million or more in 1965 and those smaller nations having membership in the United Nations by 1968.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

Processing standards of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research guided the processing of this study. The processing staff of the International Relations Archive performed a number of standard data manipulations to achieve ICPR-IRA coding standards.

In addition to the standard ICPR operations, the staff recoded the preliminary country codes to conform with both the standard Russett, Singer and Small country codes, (Russett, Bruce M., J. David Singer and Melvin Smali, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *The American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968) 935-950), and the older ICPR country code. The processor arbitrarily assigned a code of '000' to the United Nations and '199' (corresponding to the WEIS codes: Charles A. McClelland, World Event/Interaction Survey Codebook, First ICPR Edition, 1971) to the Organization of American States. These country codes were given for the country in which the *intervention occurred* and the *intervening* country or organization.

Included, for some variables, in the variable description are various summary statistics: frequencies, percentages and ranges.

Susan C. Cowart processed this study.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DATA

The data are arranged in ascending order on the Standard country code of the country in which the intervention occurred. Within each country, the data are arranged in ascending order on the date of the intervention.

VARIABLE DESCRIPTION

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for identification and accounting purposes. The study number for this project is 7534.

Variable 2

Standard Country Code of Country in Which Intervention Occurred

This is the standard International Relations Country Code developed by Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small.

Occasionally there were interventions into countries not included in the list. In that case, the data collection team coded the sovereign country here and indicated in Variable 30 the type of non-list country involved.

<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS INTO</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS BY</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>STANDARD CODE</u>	<u>OLDER CODE</u>
2	5	Albania	339	341
9	2	Algeria	615	601
16	7	Angola	540	641
0	1	Argentina	160	241
0	18	Belgium	211	311
7	0	Bolivia	145	242
1	1	Botswana (Bechuanaland)	571	643
0	3	Brazil	140	243
0	1	Bulgaria	355	342
14	1	Burma	775	410
3	5	Burundi	516	644
2	0	Cambodia	811	411
1	0	Cameroon	471	611
2	0	Central African Rep.	482	612
1	0	Chad	483	613
24	19	China	710	431

<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS INTO</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS BY</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>STANDARD CODE</u>	<u>OLDER CODE</u>
3	11	Congo (Brazzaville)	484	651
156	17	Congo (Kirshasa)	490	652
24	2	Costa Rica	094	222
44	19	Cuba	040	232
25	0	Cyprus	352	511
1	0	Czechoslovakia	315	331
1	0	Dahomey	434	614
55	8	Dominican Republic	042	233
1	0	El Salvador	092	223
20	14	Ethiopia	530	615
0	93	France	220	312
6	0	Gabon	481	646
0	1	Ghana	452	617
12	5	Greece	350	343
14	5	Guatemala	090	224
2	4	Guinea	438	618
14	0	Haiti	041	234
2	10	Honduras	091	225
4	0	Hong Kong	720	432
31	0	Hungary	310	333
0	3	India	750	404
3	13	Indonesia	850	422
4	0	Iraq	645	503
0	1	Israel	666	504
0	2	Italy	325	351
0	1	Japan	740	451
4	4	Jordan	663	505
62	2	Kenya	501	647
1	0	North Korea	731	441
0	1	South Korea	732	442
70	0	Laos	812	412
27	0	Lebanon	660	506
2	0	Malawi	553	649

<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS INTO</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS BY</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>STANDARD CODE</u>	<u>OLDER CODE</u>
6	0	Malaysia	820	423
3	0	Maldiv Islands	781	460
1	0	Mali	432	621
1	2	Mexico	070	219
18	18	Morocco	600	604
16	0	Mozambique	541	650
2	0	Nepal	790	405
7	17	Nicaragua	093	226
8	0	Nigeria	475	624
0	1	Pakistan	770	406
5	0	Panama	095	227
11	0	Papua/New Guinea	910	705
2	4	Paraguay	150	249
5	0	Poland	290	336
14	15	Portugal	235	352
0	3	Rhodesia	552	653
0	4	Rwanda	517	654
0	13	Saudia Arabia	670	507
8	10	Senegal	433	626
0	78	Somalia	520	628
0	11	South Africa	560	655
0	2	Southern Yemen	680	514
0	51	Soviet Union	365	337
14	15	Spain	230	353
0	5	Sudan	625	629
0	13	Syria	652	508
15	15	Taiwan	713	434
6	11	Tanzania	510	658
10	3	Thailand	800	415
69	4	Tunisia	616	606
0	8	Turkey	640	509
7	4	Uganda	500	659
0	58	United Arab Republic	651	501

<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS INTO</u>	<u>NUMBER OF INTERVENTIONS BY</u>	<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>STANDARD CODE</u>	<u>OLDER CODE</u>
0	60	United Kingdom	200	308
0	184	United States	002	199
4	2	Venezuela	101	253
0	35	North Vietnam	816	416
0	2	South Vietnam	817	417
79	18	Yemen	678	517
4	16	Zambia	551	660
0	99	United Nations	000	000
0	12	Organization of American States	199	001

Variable 3

Older ICPR Country Code of Country in Which Intervention Occurred

This is the older country code of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research.

Occasionally there were interventions into countries not included in the list. In that case, the data collection team coded the sovereign country here and indicated in Variable 30 the type of non-list country involved.

NOTE: For country names and codes see Variable 2.

Variable 4

Month of Intervention

102	01	January	108	07	July
77	02	February	103	08	August
77	03	March	82	09	September
77	04	April	74	10	October
100	05	May	108	11	November
74	06	June	91	12	December

Variable 5

Day of Intervention

The two-digit calendar day of the month on which the intervention occurred.

Variable 6

Year of Intervention

The last two digits of the year in which the intervention occurred during the twenty year period, 1948-1967.

1948=25	1951=2	1954=14	1957=43	1960=43	1963=81	1966=73
1949= 6	1952=1	1955=23	1958=94	1961=95	1964=192	1967=109
1950= 8	1953=2	1956=52	1959=24	1962=60	1965=126	

Variable 7

Standard Country Code of the Intervening Country

This is the standard country code of the International Relations Archive developed by Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small.

The list does not include codes for international organizations, but both the United Nations and the Organization of American States directed interventions into countries included in the study. The processor arbitrarily assigned a code of '000' to the United Nations and '199' to the Organization of American States.

NOTE: For country names and codes see Variable 2.

Variable 8

Older ICPR Country Code of Intervening Country

This is the older country code of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research used by the Survey and Historical Archives. The list does not include codes for international organizations, but both the United Nations and the Organization of American States directed interventions into countries included in the study. The processor arbitrarily assigned a code of '000' to the United Nations and '199' to the Organization of American States.

NOTE: For country names and codes see Variable 2.

Variable 9

Nature of Action

1. Intervention

944=88.0% For purposes of gathering these data, "intervention" was defined as any attempt to engage in military activity within the borders of another country with the intent of influencing the authority structure of that country.

2. Retaliation

81= 7.5% An action by a nation under armed attack designed to intimidate nations that perform or permit others to perform from their territories acts of prolonged military subversion.

0. Non-Attack Intervention

48= 4.5% An event in which the nation coded "intervener" increased its military strength in sufficient amount to provoke complaint, threat or protest from the recipient nation, but which did not constitute an armed attack event.

An air incursion that occurs in the context of violence, but when the intervener is not directly involved in an attack event is also coded here as a non-attack intervention.

Variable 10

Number of Interveners

When interveners cooperate in an armed attack event or air incursion, the investigator's staff coded the event as multiple. They coded a single intervention event for each actor when the nations acted simultaneously but independently and separately.

922=85.9%	1. One Intervener	4=.4%	4. Four Interveners
124=11.6%	2. Two Interveners	5=.5%	5. Five Interveners
18= 1.7%	3. Three Interveners		

Variable 11

Type of Group

548=51.1% 1. Nation crossing border.

Variable 11 (Continued)

91= 8.5% 2. Nation whose troops are already present in country experiencing armed attack events. This occurs primarily in newly independent nations where the troops of the old power remain throughout a transition period to stabilize rule with the permission of the new government.

282=26.3% 3. Rebel group supported by and/or residing in another nation. The investigating staff gave rebel groups the country code of the host nation. Host nations provided (1) a geographical base for the subversion of the recipient nation; (2) financial, military or other tangible aid and, usually; (3) personnel, troops or volunteer nationals for the armed forces of the rebel group in at least an advisory capacity. Most rebel-host relationships constitute linkages within a multiple intervener relationship, where the rebel group and the host nation engage in intervening acts both separately and in cooperation. These usually represent linkages within an international organization as well.

38= 3.5% 4. Mercenaries. Nationals of other nations aiding the intervening nation.

114=10.6% 5. International organization.

Variable 12

Direction of Intervener Supporting Action

178=16.6% 0. Non-supportive intervention

420=39.1% 1. Government

475=44.3% 2. Rebels or Opposition groups

Variable 13

Direction of Action if Two or More Interveners

925=86.2% 0. Not more than one intervener

42= 3.9% 1. All supporting government

43= 4.0% 2. All supporting rebels and/or opposition groups

63= 5.9% 3. Divided support

Variable 14

U.S. and U.S.S.R. Intervention

839=78.2%	0.	Neither
183=17.1%	1.	U.S.
51= 4.8%	2.	U.S.S.R.
	3.	Both

Variable 15

Other East or West Bloc Member Intervention

632=58.9%	0.	Neither
369=34.4%	1.	West
72= 6.7%	2.	East
	3.	Both

Variable 16

Non-East or Non-West Bloc Member Intervention

634=59.1%	0.	Neither Western nor Soviet Bloc
89= 8.3%	1.	Non-aligned, but in general, leaning West
6= 0.6%	2.	Non-aligned, but in general, leaning East
297=27.7%	3.	Third World, non-aligned
47= 4.4%	4.	Big Power colony

Variable 17

Troop Intervention

244=22.7%	0.	No
829=77.3%	1.	Yes

Variable 18

Amount of Troop Intervention

783=73.0%	0.	Not available
83= 7.7%	1.	1-50
43= 4.0%	2.	51-250

Variable 18 (Continued)

22= 2.1%	3.	251-500
12= 1.1%	4.	501-1000
130=12.1%	5.	1000+

Variable 19

Air Incursion

Air incursion is coded as intervention when bombing occurs. Reconnaissance flights are not included:

794=74.5%	0.	None
90= 8.4%	1.	Yes - act of intimidation (or no additional information)
37= 3.4%	2.	Supply and support troops
3= 0.3%	3.	Propaganda
144=13.4%	4.	Bombing

Variable 20

Amount of Air Incursion

The actual number of planes involved appears here.

918=85.6%	00.	No information
74= 6.9%	01.	One incursion
28= 2.6%	02.	Two incursions
12= 1.1%	03.	Three incursions
12= 1.1%	04.	Four incursions
5= 0.5%	05.	Five incursions
5= 0.5%	06.	Six incursions
2= 0.2%	07.	Seven incursions
1= 0.1%	08.	Eight incursions
0= 0.1%	09.	Nine incursions
4= 0.4%	10.	Ten incursions
1= 0.1%	11.	Eleven incursions
2= 0.2%	13.	Thirteen incursions
2= 0.2%	14.	Fourteen incursions
1= 0.1%	20.	Twenty incursions

Variable 20 (Continued)

1= 0.1% 28. Twenty-eight incursions
 1= 0.1% 38. Thirty-eight incursions
 1= 0.1% 50. Fifty incursions
 2= 0.2% 99. Ninety-nine incursions

Variable 21

Naval Force Employed

991=92.4% 0. No
 82= 7.6% 1. Yes

Variable 22

Amount of Naval Force Employed

998=93.0% 0. No information
 67= 6.2% 1. Small force (1-2 ships)
 4= 0.4% 2. Medium force (4 or more ships)
 3. Large force

Variable 23

Shelling by the Intervener

1054=98.2% 0. No
 19= 1.8% 1. Yes

Variable 24

Number of Casualties to the Intervener

The actual number of casualties to the intervener is recorded here.

RANGE = 0-999

MODE = 0

MEDIAN = 0

MEAN = 7.03

S.D. = 45.07

Variable 25

Length of Intervener Presence in Country

Length is constructed to include periods when no violence occurs. Renewals after a "lull" of approximately one year are considered new interventions.

380=35.4%	1.	Less than one week
154=14.4%	2.	Less than one month
221=20.6%	3.	Less than six months
318=29.6%	4.	More than six months

Variable 26

Type of Third Party Statements Directed at the Interveners

802=74.7%	0.	None
169=15.8%	1.	Threat
36= 3.4%	2.	Support
66= 6.2%	3.	Both

Variable 27

Type of Report

933=87.0%	0.	Single reporting
140=13.0%	1.	Allegation or charge

Variable 28

Origin of Report

916=85.4%	0.	Not available.
117=10.9%	1.	Government report
40= 3.7%	2.	Rebel group

Variable 29

Sources

717=66.8%	1.	<i>New York Times</i>
54= 5.0%	2.	<i>Associated Press</i>
3= 0.3%	3.	<i>Asian Recorder</i>

Variable 29 (Continued)

- 137=12.8% 4. *African Research Bulletin*
 84= 7.8% 5. *Middle East Journal*
 78= 7.3% 10. *African Diary*

Variable 30

Interventions by Countries not Included in the Nation Sample

Occasionally units which are not part of the country list are intervened into. In that case the sovereign power of the recipient unit is coded in variables 2 and 3, the country in which the intervention occurred and the following explanations are given here as Variable 30.

- 1= 0.0% 1. Defunct political entities
 14= 1.3% 2. Portuguese Guinea
 9= 1.1% 3. Ifni
 17= 1.5% 4. Bizerta
 4= 0.0% 5. Spanish Sahara
 1028=95.8% 9. Not applicable

Variable 31

Code Sheet Information

This may be used as reference for questions about specific cases directed to John D. Sullivan who is responsible for definitions used for this event variable.

VARIABLE FORMAT

<u>VARIABLE NUMBER</u>	<u>VARIABLE NAME</u>	<u>TAPE LOCATION</u>	<u>STARTING COLUMN</u>	<u>FIELD WIDTH</u>	<u>ENDING COLUMN</u>
001	ICPR-IRA Study #(7534)	1	1	4	4
002	Standard Country Code of Country Which Intervention Occurred	5	5	3	7
003	Older Country Code of Country in Which Intervention Occurred	8	8	3	10
004	Month of Intervention	11	11	2	12
005	Day of Intervention	13	13	2	14
006	Year of Intervention	15	15	2	16

VARIABLE FORMAT

<u>VARIABLE NUMBER</u>	<u>VARIABLE NAME</u>	<u>TAPE LOCATION</u>	<u>STARTING COLUMN</u>	<u>FIELD WIDTH</u>	<u>ENDING COLUMN</u>
007	Standard Country Code of the Intervening Country	17	17	3	19
008	Older Country Code of the In- tervening Country	20	20	3	22
009	Nature of Action	23	23	1	23
010	Number of Interveners	24	24	1	24
011	Type of Group	25	25	1	25
012	Direction of Intervener Supporting Action	26	26	1	26
013	Direction of Action if Two or More Interveners	27	27	1	27
014	U.S. and U.S.S.R. Intervention	28	28	1	28
015	Other East or West Bloc Member Intervention	29	29	1	29
016	Non-East or Non-West Bloc Member Intervention	30	30	1	30
017	Troop Intervention	31	31	1	31
018	Amount of Troop Intervention	32	32	1	32
019	Air Incursion	33	33	1	33
020	Amount of Air Incursion	34	34	2	35
021	Naval Force Employed	36	36	1	36
022	Amount of Naval Force Employed	37	37	1	37
023	Shelling by Intervener	38	38	1	38
024	Casualties to Intervener	39	39	3	41
025	Length of Presence in Country	42	42	1	42
026	Type of Third Party Statements Directed at the Interveners	43	43	1	43
027	Type of Report	44	44	1	44
028	Origin of Report	45	45	1	45
029	Sources	46	46	2	47
030	Interventions by Countries Not Included in the Nation Sample	48	48	1	48
031	Codesheet Information	49	49	4	52

NOTE: Card-image data have column locations corresponding to the column locations noted above.

SINO - SOVIET INTERACTION

PROJECT TRIAD

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS

FRANZ MOGDIS AND KAREN TIDWELL

THE OFFICE OF NATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES

BENDIX AEROSPACE SYSTEMS DIVISION

1970

FIRST ICPR EDITION - 1971

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH
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STUDY DESCRIPTION

This codebook lists the definition, level of measurement and sources for data gathered by the Office of National Security Studies, Bendix Aerospace Corporation. These data were gathered for analysis in a project concerned with Sino-Soviet conflict and its implications for U.S. strategic plannings in the 1970's. This research was supported by the Directorate of Doctrine, Concepts and Objectives, Department of the United States Air Force.

The data are contained in two Sets. Set I contains aggregate data for the Soviet Union and China for the period 1950-1967 and includes the following variables: exports, imports, population, official treaties, fighter aircraft, ICBM's deployed, submarines and foreign aid granted to selected countries. Set II contains perception and interaction data for the Soviet Union and China. The perception sub-set was collected by content analysis of selected official statements and newspaper content for the period 1950-1967. It includes the perceptions of the Soviet Union and China of each other and of the United States. The interaction sub-set contains data about China and the Soviet Union for the same time period and includes relative trade between the two countries, number of treaties, number of official visits, and number of radio broadcasts.

The selection of variables by Bendix Corporation was based upon the theoretical relevance to the assigned task in the study. Some information about the Soviet Union and China was not made available to the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research because the sources were classified.

In a few situations where more than one data source for a variable was discovered, a decision was made to choose between them. In the major portion of this codebook only those sources actually used are listed.

This data collection was done by Franz Mogdis and Mrs. Karen Tidwell, at the Office of National Security Studies, Bendix Aerospace Corporation.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

Processing standards of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research guided the processing of this study. The processing of this data included a number of standard data manipulations to achieve ICPR standards.

In addition to the standard manipulations, the Russett, Singer and Small country codes were assigned to the countries. (Russett, Bruce M., J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *The American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1969) 935-950.

The Inter-university Consortium for Political Research processed this codebook and data set with the support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency through the Office of Naval Research under contract no. N00014-67-A-0181-0026.

SET I: ATTRIBUTE DATA

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for accounting and identification purposes. The study number for this project is 7540.

Variable 2

Country Code

The country codes used are those presented in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *The American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968), 935-950.

365.
710.

U.S.S.R.
People's Republic of China

Variable 3

Data Year

This collection included yearly data for the period 1950-1967.

Variable 4

Exports

Definition: The total value of country's exports to the world.
Measurement: Values are expressed in millions of U.S. dollars.
Sources: 1. Soviet Union
a. Data for the years 1950-1954 were derived from the *United Nations International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
b. Data for the years 1955-1967 were derived from the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.

Variable 5

Imports

Definition: The total value of country's imports from the world.
Measurement: Values are expressed in millions of U.S. dollars.
Sources: 1. Soviet Union
a. Data for the years 1950-1954 were derived from the *United Nations International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
b. Data for the years 1955-1967 were derived from the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.

Variable 6

Population

Definition:

Measurement:

Sources:

The total population of the country.

Values are expressed in thousands of people.

1. Soviet Union

United Nations Statistical Yearbook, annual reports, United Nations, New York.

2. China

a. John Aird, "Population Growth," in Eckstein, Galenson and Liu, (eds), *Economic Trends in Communist China*, Chicago: Aldine Press, 1968.

b. Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967, Vol. 2.

Variable 7

Fighter Aircraft

Definition:

Measurement:

Sources:

Estimated number of operational fighter aircraft per year.

Total number of fighter aircraft.

1. Soviet Union

a. *The Military Balance*, The Institute of Strategic Studies, London, annual reports.

b. Janes' *All the World's Aircraft*, London, McGraw-Hill, annual reports.

Variable 8

Submarines

Definition:

Measurement:

Sources:

Estimate of the number of strategic submarines (i.e., nuclear missile launching capability).

Total number of submarines.

1. Chinese

Military Balance, Institute of Strategic Studies, London, annual reports.

Variable 9

ICBM's Deployed

Definition:

Measurement:

Sources:

Estimated number of inter-continental ballistic missiles deployed.

Total number of ICBM's deployed.

1. Soviet Union

a. *United States Defense Policies in 1959*, prepared by the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service, and reports prepared annually 1960 through 1965.

b. *Space Log, Strategic Missile Deployment Estimate*, March 31, 1969. Space Publications, Inc.

2. Chinese

Not available.

Variable 10

Treaties

- Definition:* Treaties and international agreements signed by the Soviet Union and registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations. Official and semi-official exchanges of commitments between Communist China and the rest of the countries of the world by year.
- Measurement:* Total number of treaties signed by year.
- Sources:*
1. Soviet Union
 - a. The United Nations Treaty Series project (UNTS), University of Washington, Professor Peter Rohn, UNTS Project Director.
 2. China
 - a. Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu, *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1954-1967, A Calendar*, Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1968.

Variable 11

Relative Trade of Algeria with the Soviet Union or China

- Definition:* The total amount of trade (exports plus imports) of this country with the Soviet Union or China divided by the total amount of trade (exports plus imports) of each country with the world. When trade between the country and the Soviet Union or China existed but was less than .0001 of the country's total trade, a value of .001 was still recorded in order to attest that trade did exist.
- Measurement:* Values are expressed in ten thousandths (10^{-4}).
- Sources:*
1. Soviet Union
 - a. *Direction of International Trade*, Joint Publication - United Nations Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, New York, annual.
 - b. *Value Series Free World Exports and Imports*, International Trade Analysis Division, Bureau of International Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., annual.
 2. China
 - a. *Direction of International Trade*, Joint Publication - United Nations International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, New York, annual.
 - b. *Value Series Free World Exports and Imports*, International Trade Analysis Division, Bureau of International Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C., annual.

Variable 12

Relative Trade of Ghana with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 13

Relative Trade of Guinea with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 14

Relative Trade of Mali with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 15

Relative Trade of Tanzania with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 16

Relative Trade of Somalia with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 17

Relative Trade of Congo-Brazzaville with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 18

Relative Trade of Afganistan with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 19

Relative Trade of Burma with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 20

Relative Trade of Cambodia with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 21

Relative Trade of India with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 22

Relative Trade of Indonesia with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 23

Relative Trade of Pakistan with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 24

Relative Trade of Iraq with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 25

Relative Trade of Syria with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 26

Relative Trade of United Arab Republic with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 27

Relative Trade of Yemen with the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 11.

Variable 28

Official Visits Exchanged Between Algeria, the Soviet Union or China

Definition: The sum of (1) the total visit days per year of Soviet Union or Chinese officials to the country and (2) the total visit days per year of the country officials to the Soviet Union or China.

Officials of the Soviet Union include: (1) all members of the Politburo (both full and candidate); (2) members of the CPSU Secretariat; (3) chairmen and deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; (4) the foreign minister, the defense minister and their deputies; and (5) first secretaries of the Soviet Republics.

Officials of China include: (1) all members of the Politburo (both full and alternate); (2) all members of the Secretariat; (3) chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and (4) members of the State Council.

Officials of the country include: (1) the chief of state; (2) the chief and vice chief of government; and (3) the defense minister and foreign minister.

For delegations which contain more than one individual who fits the selection criteria, the visit days will be for the delegation as a whole and not the sum of each of its individual members.

Measurement: The total number of official visit days per year. Every day of each visit is counted including the arrival date through the departure date.

Sources:

1. Soviet Union
 - a. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS)*, daily report, foreign radio broadcasts, Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.
 - b. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly survey of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
 - c. *Deadline Data on World Affairs*, New York: Deadline Data, Inc.

Variable 28 (Continued)

- d. *Facts on File* (a weekly news world digest), New York: Facts on File, Inc.
- 2. China
 - a. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
 - b. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily reports, foreign radio broadcasts, Far East Series for China, Washington, D.C.
 - c. *Deadline Data on World Affairs*, New York: Deadline Data, Inc.
 - d. *Facts on File* (a weekly news world digest), New York: Facts on File, Inc.

Variable 29

Official Visits Exchanged Between Ghana, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 30

Official Visits Exchanged Between Guinea, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 31

Official Visits Exchanged Between Mali, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 32

Official Visits Exchanged Between Tanzania, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 33

Official Visits Exchanged Between Somalia, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 34

Official Visits Exchanged Between Congo-Brazzaville, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 35

Official Visits Exchanged Between Afghanistan, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 36

Official Visits Exchanged Between Burma, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 37

Official Visits Exchanged Between Cambodia, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 38

Official Visits Exchanged Between India, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 39

Official Visits Exchanged Between Indonesia, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 40

Official Visits Exchanged Between Pakistan, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 41

Official Visits Exchanged Between Iraq, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 42

Official Visits Exchanged Between Syria, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 43

Official Visits Exchanged Between United Arab Republic, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

Variable 44

Official Visits Exchanged Between Yemen, the Soviet Union or China

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 28.

SET IIa: PERCEPTION DATA

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for accounting and identification purposes. The study number for this project is 7540.

Variable 2

Data Year

This collection included yearly data for the period 1950-1967.

Variable 3

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Strong

Definition: Analysis is performed on the content of selected Soviet statements directed at China in terms of their view of the United States government and society for each of the years, 1950 through 1967.

In this study the concern is with Soviet perceptions about the United States as they are communicated to the Chinese. Therefore the materials that are content analyzed are the same that are used for the content analysis of Soviet perceptions of the Chinese.

Translations of the official Soviet press were read for the years 1950 through 1967. All articles meeting the following criteria were initially selected for consideration:

- a. Text of official letters and notes sent by the Soviet Union to China.
- b. Editorials appearing in *Pravda* or *Izvestia* concerned primarily with China.
- c. Articles appearing in *Pravda* or *Izvestia* concerned with China and signed by "observer" or "commentator."
- d. Statements or speeches concerning China made by the Soviet President, Party Chairman, Chairman of Ministers, Foreign Minister or Defense Minister.
- e. Annual government statements issued by the Soviet Union to commemorate the February 12th signing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty and the October 1st anniversary of the founding of Communist China.

After the articles meeting the above criteria were compiled they were arranged chronologically for each year. Six to eleven articles containing approximately 10,000 words total were then selected each year for analysis. This sampling procedure consisted of two steps: first, not more than one article from each month was selected in order to guarantee a representative sample for the entire year; and secondly, official notes and messages and the annual government statements were given the highest priority for inclusion.

Measurement:

The statements in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions -- each consisting of two variables. The words are scored as to whether they indicate a Soviet perception of the United States (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension) or (3) in a positive or negative manner (evaluative dimension). The scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II computer content analysis program (revised version). The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 adverbs, adjectives and verbs which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Soviet article with the tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, positive or negative). After the words have been tagged on each of these six variables, a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words is then calculated. There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Soviet perceptions of the United States.

Sources:

1. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly translation of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
2. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.

Variable 4

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Weak

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 3.

Variable 5

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Active

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 3.

Variable 6

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Passive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 3.

Variable 7

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Positive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 3.

Variable 8

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Negative

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 3.

Variable 9

Soviet Union's Perception of Threat from the United States

- Definition: Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength, and activity. Hence, the more the Soviet Union perceives the United States to be negative, strong and active, the more she is likely to perceive the US as a threat to her security.
- Measurement: The value used is the *product* of the ratios of the Soviet negative, strength and activity perceptions of the U.S.
- Sources:
1. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly translation of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
 2. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.

Variable 10

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Strong - Weighted

- Definition: For a complete definition see Variable 3.
- Measurement: The statements in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions, each dimension consisting of two variables. The words are scored

as to whether they indicate a Soviet perception of the United States (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension) or (3) in a positive or negative manner (evaluative dimension). The scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II computer content analysis program (revised version). The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 words which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Soviet articles with the tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, negative, positive). After the words have been tagged on each of the six variables a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words on that dimension is then calculated. For example, on the potency dimension, the ratio for the "strong" variable is derived by dividing the number of words tagged "strong" by the total number of words tagged "strong" and "weak". There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Soviet perceptions of the United States. There is need to include only three variables, one for each dimension, since the second variable on each dimension can be derived by subtracting the first variable on that dimension from one hundred. The data listed are the ratios multiplied by one hundred.

Sources:

- a. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly translation of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
- b. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.

Variable 11

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Active - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 10.

Variable 12

Soviet Union Perceives the United States as Positive - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 10.

Variable 13

Soviet Union's Perception of Threat from the United States - Weighted

- Definition: Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength, and activity. Hence, the more the Soviet Union perceives the United States to be negative, strong and active, the more she is likely to perceive the US as a threat to her security.
- Measurement: The value used is the *product* times one hundred of the weighted ratios of the Soviet negative, strength and activity perceptions of the United States.
- Sources:
- a. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly translation of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
 - b. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.

Variable 14

Soviet Union Perceives China as Strong

- Definition: Analysis is performed on the content of selected Soviet statements made regarding various aspects of the Chinese government and society for each of the years, 1950 through 1967.
- Translations of the official Soviet press were examined for the years 1950 through 1967. All articles meeting the following criteria were initially selected:
- a. Text of official letters and notes sent by the Soviet Union to China.
 - b. Editorials appearing in *Pravda* or *Izvestia* primarily concerned with China.
 - c. Articles appearing in *Pravda* or *Izvestia* concerned with China and signed by "observer" or "commentator."
 - d. Statements or speeches concerning China made by the Soviet President, Party Chairman, Chairman of Ministers, Foreign Minister or Defense Minister.
 - e. Annual government statements issued by the Soviet Union to commemorate the February 12th signing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty and the October 1st anniversary of the founding of the CPR.
- After the articles meeting the above criteria were compiled they were arranged chronologically for each year. Six to eleven articles containing approximately 10,000 words total were then selected each year for analysis. This sampling

procedure consisted of two steps: first, not more than one article from each month was selected in order to guarantee a representative sample for the entire year; and, secondly, official notes and messages and the annual government statements were given the highest priority for inclusion.

Measurement:

The statements in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions, each dimension consisting of two variables. The words are scored as to whether they indicate a Soviet perception of the Chinese (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension), or (3) in a positive or negative manner (evaluative dimension). The scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II (revised version) computer content analysis program. The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 words which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Soviet articles with tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, positive or negative). After the words have been tagged on each of the six variables, a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words is then calculated. There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Soviet perceptions of the Chinese.

Sources:

- a. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly survey of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.

Variable 15

Soviet Union Perceives China as Weak

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 14.

Variable 16

Soviet Union Perceives China as Active

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 14.

Variable 17

Soviet Union Perceives China as Passive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 14.

Variable 18

Soviet Union Perceives China as Positive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 14.

Variable 19

Soviet Union Perceives China as Negative

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 14.

Variable 20

Soviet Union's Perception of Threat from China

- Definition: Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength and activity. Hence, the more the Soviet Union perceives China to be negative, strong and active, the more she is likely to perceive China as a threat to her security.
- Measurement: The value used is the *product* of the ratios of Soviet negative strength and activity perceptions of China.
- Sources:
- a. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly survey of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
 - b. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.

Variable 21

Soviet Union Perceives China as Strong - Weighted

- Definition: Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength and activity. Hence, the more the Soviet Union perceives China to be negative, strong and active, the more she is likely to perceive China as a threat to her security.
- Measurement: The statements in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions, each dimension consisting of two variables. The words are scored as to whether they indicate a Soviet perception of the Chinese (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension) or (3) in a

positive or negative manner (evaluative dimension). The scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II computer content analysis program (revised version). The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 words which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Soviet articles with the tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, negative or negative). After the words have been tagged on each of the six variables a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words on that dimension is then calculated. For example, on the potency dimension, the ratio for the "strong" variable is derived by dividing the number of words tagged "strong" by the total number of words tagged "strong" and "weak." There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Soviet perceptions of the Chinese. There is need to include only three variables, one for each dimension, since the second variable on each dimension can be derived by subtracting the first variable on that dimension from one hundred. The values on the data cards are the ratios multiplied by one hundred.

Sources:

- a. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly survey of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*) the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
- b. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts; Soviet Union series, Washington, D. C.

Variable 22

Soviet Union Perceives China as Active - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 21.

Variable 23

Soviet Union Perceives China as Positive - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 21.

Variable 24

Soviet Union's Perception of Threat from China

Definition: For a complete definition, see Variable 20.

Measurement: The value used is the *product* times one hundred of the weighted ratios of Soviet negative, strength and activity perceptions of China.

Sources:

- a. *Current Digest of the Soviet Press* (a weekly survey of the contents of *Pravda* and *Izvestia*), the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, New York.
- b. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report foreign radio broadcasts; Soviet Union series, Washington, D.C.

Variable 25

China Perceives the United States as Strong

Definition: Analysis is performed on the content of selected Chinese statements directed at the Soviet Union in terms of their view of the United States government and society for each of the years, 1950 through 1967.

In this study the concern is with Chinese perceptions about the United States as they are communicated to the Soviets. Therefore the materials that are content analyzed are the same that are used for the content analysis performed for Matrix II (i.e., the content analysis of Chinese perceptions of the Soviets).

Translations of the official Chinese press were read for the years 1950 through 1967. All articles meeting the following criteria were initially selected for consideration:

- a. Text of official letters and notes sent by China to the Soviet Union.
- b. Editorials appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Hung Chi* concerned primarily with the Soviet Union
- c. Articles appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Hung Chi* concerned with the Soviet Union and signed by "observer" or "commentator."
- d. Statements or speeches concerning the Soviet Union made by the Chinese President, Party Chairman, Premier or Defense Minister.
- e. Annual government statements issued by Communist China to commemorate the February 12th signing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty and the November 7th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution.

After the articles meeting the above criteria were compiled they were arranged chronologically for each year. Six to eleven articles containing approximately 10,000 words were then selected each year for analysis. The sampling procedure

consisted of two steps: first, not more than one article from each month was selected in order to guarantee a representative sample for the entire year; and secondly, official notes and messages and the annual government statements were given the highest priority for inclusion.

Measurement:

The statements in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions, each dimension consisting of two variables. The words are scored as to whether they indicate a Chinese perception of the United States (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension) or (3) in a positive or negative manner (evaluative dimension). The scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II computer content analysis program (revised version). The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 words which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Chinese articles with the tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, negative, or positive). After the words have been tagged on each of the six variables a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words is then calculated. There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Chinese perceptions of the United States.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China* prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Far East Series for China, Washington, D. C.

Variable 26

China Perceives the United States as Weak

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 15.

Variable 27

China Perceives the United States as Active

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 15.

Variable 28

China Perceives the United States as Passive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 15.

Variable 29

China Perceives the United States as Positive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 15.

Variable 30

China Perceives the United States as Negative

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 15.

Variable 31

Chinese Perception of Threat from the United States

Definition: Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength and activity. Hence, the more China perceives the United States to be negative, strong and active the more she is likely to perceive the US as a threat to her security.

Measurement: The value used is the *product* of the ratios of Chinese negative, strength and activity perceptions of the U.S.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China* prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Far East Series for China, Washington, D. C.

Variable 32

China Perceives the United States as Strong - Weighted

Definition:

Analysis is performed on the content of selected Chinese statements directed at the Soviet Union in terms of their view of the United States government and society for each of the years, 1950 through 1967.

In this study the concern is with Chinese perceptions about the United States as they are communicated to the Soviets. Therefore the materials that are content analyzed are the same that are used for the content analysis performed for Matrix II (i.e., the content analysis of Chinese perceptions of the Soviets).

Translations of the official Chinese press were read for the years 1950 through 1967. All articles meeting the following criteria were initially selected for consideration:

- a. Text of official letters and notes sent by China to the Soviet Union.
- b. Editorials appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Hung Chi* concerned primarily with the Soviet Union.
- c. Articles appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Hung Chi* concerned with the Soviet Union and signed by "observer" or "commentator."
- d. Statements or speeches concerning the Soviet Union made by the Chinese President, Party Chairman, Premier or Defense Minister.
- e. Annual government statements issued by Communist China to commemorate the February 12th signing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty and the November 7th anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution.

After the articles meeting the above criteria were compiled they were arranged chronologically for each year. Six to eleven articles containing approximately 10,000 words were then selected each year for analysis. The sampling procedure consisted of two steps: first, not more than one article from each month was selected in order to guarantee a representative sample for the entire year; and secondly, official notes and messages and the annual government statements were given the highest priority for inclusion.

Measurement:

The statements in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions, each dimension consisting of two variables. The words are scored as to whether they indicate a Chinese perception of the United States (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension) or (3) in a positive or negative manner (evaluative dimension). The

scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II computer content analysis program (revised version). The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 words which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Chinese articles with the tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, negative, positive). After the words have been tagged on each of the six variables a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words on that dimension is then calculated. For example, on the potency dimension, the ratio for "strong" variable is derived by dividing the number of words tagged "strong" by the total number of words tagged "strong" and "weak." There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Chinese perceptions of the United States. There is need to include only three variables, one for each dimension, since the second variable on each dimension can be derived by subtracting the first variable on that dimension from one hundred. The data listed on the data cards are the ratios multiplied by one hundred.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China* prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Far East Series for China, Washington, D.C.

Variable 33

China Perceives the United States as Active - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 32.

Variable 34

China Perceives the United States as Positive - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 32.

Variable 35

Chinese Perception of Threat from the United States - Weighted

Definition:

Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength and activity. Hence, the more China perceives the United States to be negative, strong and active the more she is likely to perceive the US as a threat to her security.

Measurement: The value used is the *product* times one hundred of the weighted ratios of the Chinese negative, strength and activity perceptions of the United States.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China* prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Far East Series for China, Washington, D.C.

Variable 36

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Strong

Definition: Analysis is performed on the content of selected Chinese statements made regarding various aspects of the Soviet government and society for each of the years, 1950 through 1967.

Translations of the official Chinese press were examined for the years 1950-1967. All articles meeting the following criteria were initially selected:

- a. Text of official letters and notes sent by China to the Soviet Union.
- b. Editorials appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Ilung chi* concerned with the Soviet Union.
- c. Articles appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Ilung chi* concerned with the Soviet Union and signed by "observer" or "commentator."
- d. Statements or speeches concerning the Soviet Union made by the Chinese President, Party Chairman, Premier, Foreign Minister or Defense Minister.
- e. Annual government statements issued by the Soviet Union to commemorate the February 12th signing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty and the October 1st anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

After the articles meeting the above criteria were compiled they were arranged chronologically for each year. Six to eleven articles containing approximately 10,000 words total were then selected each year for analysis. The sampling procedure consisted of two steps: first, not more than one article from each month was selected in order to guarantee a representative sample for the entire year; and secondly, official notes and messages and the annual government statements were given the highest priority for inclusion.

Measurement:

The statements in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions, each dimension consisting of two variables. The words are scored as to whether they indicate that a Chinese perception of the Soviets (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension), or (3) in a positive or negative manner (evaluation dimension). The scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II (revised version) computer content analysis program. The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 words which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Chinese articles with the tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, negative, positive). After the words have been tagged on each of the six variables, a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words is then calculated. There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Chinese perceptions of the Soviets.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China* prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, Foreign radio broadcasts: Far East series of China, Washington, D.C.

Variable 37

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Weak

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 36.

Variable 38

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Active

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 36.

Variable 39

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Passive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 36.

Variable 40

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Positive

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 36.

Variable 41

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Negative

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 36.

Variable 42

Chinese Perception of Threat from the Soviet Union

Definition: Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength and activity. Hence, the more China perceives the Soviet Union to be negative, strong and active, the more he is likely to perceive the Soviet Union as a threat to his security.

Measurement: The value used is the *product* of the ratios of Chinese negative, strength and activity perceptions of the Soviet Union.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China* prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, Foreign radio broadcasts: Far East series for China, Washington, D.C.

Variable 43

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Strong - Weighted

Definition: Analysis is performed on the content of selected Chinese statements made regarding various aspects of the Soviet government and society for each of the years, 1950 through 1967.

Translations of the official Chinese press were examined for the years 1950-1967. All articles meeting the following criteria were initially selected:

- a. Text of official letters and notes sent by China to the Soviet Union.
- b. Editorials appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Hung chi* primarily concerned with the Soviet Union.
- c. Articles appearing in *Jen-min Jih-pao* or *Hung chi* concerned with the Soviet Union and signed by "observer" or "commentator."
- d. Statements or speeches concerning the Soviet Union made by the Chinese President, Party Chairman, Premier, Foreign Minister or Defense Minister.

- e. Annual government statements issued by the Soviet Union to commemorate the February 12th signing of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Treaty and the October 1st anniversary of the Founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

After the articles meeting the above criteria were compiled they were arranged chronologically for each year. Six to eleven articles containing approximately 10,000 words total were then selected each year for analysis. The sampling procedure consisted of two steps: first, not more than one article from each month was selected in order to guarantee a representative sample for the entire year; and secondly, official notes and messages and the annual government statements were given the highest priority for inclusion.

Measurement:

The statement in each article are evaluated according to a scoring of the individual words on three dimensions, each dimension consisting of two variables. The words are scored as to whether they indicate a Chinese perception of the Soviets (1) as being strong or weak (potency dimension), (2) as being active or passive (affect dimension) or (3) in a positive or negative manner (evaluative dimension). The scoring of the words is done by the Inquirer II computer content analysis program (revised version). The program contains a dictionary of approximately 5,000 words which are already coded on these three dimensions. The program then compares the words contained in the Chinese articles with the tagged words in the dictionary and tags the article words accordingly (strong, weak, active, passive, negative, positive). After the words have been tagged on each of the six variables a ratio consisting of the words tagged on one variable as a percent of all tagged words on that dimension is then calculated. For example, on the potency dimension, the ratio for the "strong" variable is derived by dividing the number of words tagged "strong" and "weak." There are, therefore, six variables per year (as measured by the calculated ratio) that indicate Chinese perceptions of the Soviets. There is need to include only three variables, one for each dimension, since the second variable on each dimension can be derived by subtracting the first variable on that dimension from one hundred. The values on the data cards are the ratios multiplied by one hundred.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China*, prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Far East series of China, Washington, D.C.

Variable 44

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Active - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 43.

Variable 45

China Perceives the Soviet Union as Positive - Weighted

For complete definition, measurement and sources see Variable 43.

Variable 46

Chinese Perception of Threat from the Soviet Union - Weighted

Definition: Employing Charles Osgood's semantic differential theory, perceived hostility (threat) is measured as a combination of negativity, strength and activity. Hence, the more China perceives the Soviet Union to be negative, strong and active, the more he is likely to perceive the Soviet Union as a threat to his security.

Measurement: The value used is the *product* times one hundred of the weighted ratios of Chinese negative, strength, and activity perceptions of the Soviet Union.

Sources:

- a. *Peking Review* (entitled *People's China* prior to 1957), weekly report, Peking: Foreign Language Press.
- b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.
- c. *Foreign Broadcast Information Service* (FBIS), daily report, foreign radio broadcasts: Far East series of China, Washington, D.C.

SET IIb: Interaction Data

Variable 47

Sino-Soviet Treaties

Definition: Official and semi-official exchanges of commitments between the Soviet Union and Communist China per year.

Measurement: Total number of Sino-Soviet treaties signed per year.

Source:

- a. Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu, *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967, A Calendar*, Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1968.

Variable 48

Sino-Soviet Economic Treaties

- Definition: Official and semi-official exchanges of economic commitments between the Soviet Union and Communist China per year.
- Measurement: Total number of Sino-Soviet economic treaties signed per year.
- Source: a. Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu, *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967, A Calendar*, Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1968.

Variable 49

Sino-Soviet Scientific and Technical Treaties

- Definition: Official and semi-official exchanges of scientific and technical commitments between the Soviet Union and Communist China per year.
- Measurement: Total number of Sino-Soviet scientific and technical treaties signed per year.
- Source: a. Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu, *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967, A Calendar*, Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1968.

Variable 50

Sino-Soviet Diplomatic and Political Treaties

- Definition: Sino-Soviet diplomatic and political treaties signed per year. See definition of Sino-Soviet treaties above.
- Measurement: Total number of treaties.
- Source: a. Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu, *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967, A Calendar*, Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1968.

Variable 51

Sino-Soviet Cultural Treaties

- Definition: Official and semi-official exchanges of cultural commitments between the Soviet Union and Communist China per year.
- Measurement: Total number of Sino-Soviet cultural treaties signed per year.
- Source: a. Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu, *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967, A Calendar*, Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1968.

Variable 52

Sino-Soviet Communication Treaties

- Definition: Official and semi-official exchanges of communication commitments between the Soviet Union and Communist China per year.
- Measurement: Total number of Sino-Soviet communication treaties signed per year.
- Source:
- a. Douglas Johnston and Hungdah Chiu, *Agreements of the People's Republic of China, 1949-1967, A Calendar*, Cambridge: Harvard Press, 1968.

Variable 53

Soviet Official Visits to China

- Definition: Official visits made by Soviet personnel to China. A visit is considered official if the Soviet visitor is the chief of state, head of government or foreign minister.
- Measurement: Total number of visits.
- Sources:
- a. "Inter-State Visits Project," Principal Investigator, George Modelski, University of Washington (1964-66, data collection supported from a grant by the Ford Foundation to the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University).
 - b. *Survey of the China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.

Variable 54

Chinese Official Visits to the Soviet Union

- Definition: Official visits made by Chinese personnel to the Soviet Union. A visit is considered official if the Chinese visitor is the chief of state, head of government or foreign minister.
- Measurement: Total number of visits.
- Sources:
- a. "Inter-State Visits Project," Principal Investigator, George Modelski, University of Washington (1964-66, data collection supported from a grant by the Ford Foundation to the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University).
 - b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.

Variable 55

Soviet Official Visit Days to China

Definition: Days spent by Soviet personnel officially visiting China in one year. A visit is considered official if the Soviet visitor is the chief of state, head of government or foreign minister.

Every day of each visit is counted including the arrival through the departure date. If more than one official is visiting, visit days for each are summed together.

Measurement: Total number of days.

- Sources:
- a. "Inter-State Visits Project," Principal Investigator, George Modelski, University of Washington (1964-66, data collection from a grant by the Ford Foundation to the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University).
 - b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.

Variable 56

Chinese Official Visit Days to the Soviet Union

Definition: Days spent by Chinese personnel officially visiting the Soviet Union in one year. A visit is considered official if the Chinese visitor is the chief of state, head of government or foreign minister.

Every day of each visit is counted including the arrival through the departure date. If more than one official is visiting, visit days for each are summed together.

Measurement: Total number of days.

- Sources:
- a. "Inter-State Visits Project," Principal Investigator, George Modelski, University of Washington (1964-66, data collection from a grant by the Ford Foundation to the Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University).
 - b. *Survey of China Mainland Press*, daily report, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.

Variable 57

Soviet Radio Broadcasts to China

Definition: Radio broadcast hours by the Soviet Union to China.

Measurement: Total number of Soviet broadcast hours per week/per year to the Far East in Mandarin. Figures represent total transmission time, including repeats, as no exact differentiation between original program hours and repeat transmission is available. USSR figures include output of Radio Moscow as well as other USSR stations originating external broadcasts. Figures are rounded.

Sources:

- a. Simon Costikyan, *Twelve Years of Communist Broadcasting, 1948-1959*, Office of Research and Analysis, United States Information Agency, Washington, D.C.
- b. *Development in International Broadcasting by Communist Countries in 1960-67*, Office of Policy and Research, United States Information Agency, Washington, D.C.

Variable 58

Chinese Radio Broadcasts to the Soviet Union

Definition: Radio broadcast hours by China to the Soviet Union.

Measurement: Total number of Chinese broadcast hours per week/per year to the Soviet Union in Russian. Figures represent total transmission time, including repeats, as no exact differentiation between original program hours and repeat transmission is available. Figures are rounded.

Sources:

- a. Simon Costikyan, *Twelve Years of Communist Broadcasting, 1948-1959*, Office of Research and Analysis, United States Information Agency, Washington, D.C.
- b. *Development in International Broadcasting by Communist Countries in 1960-67*, United States Information Agency, Office of Policy and Research, Washington, D.C.

Variable 59

Soviet Cultural Delegations to China

Definition: All non-governmental visits by Soviet delegations to China.

Measurement: Total number of delegation visits.

Source:

- a. *Index to Survey of China Mainland Press*, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.

Variable 60

Chinese Cultural Delegations to the Soviet Union

Definition: All non-governmental visits by Chinese delegations to the Soviet Union.

Measurement: Total number of delegation visits.

- Source: a. *Index to Survey of China Mainland Press*, Hong Kong: American Consulate General.

Variable 61

Soviet Exports to China

Definition: The combined total of Soviet exports and re-exports to China.

Measurement: Values are expressed in millions of U.S. dollars.

- Sources:
- a. *Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSR za--god: Staticheskii sbor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--Year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - b. Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

Variable 62

Soviet Imports from China

Definition: The combined total of Soviet imports directly for domestic consumption and imports into bonded warehouses or free zone from China.

Measurement: Values are expressed in millions of U.S. dollars.

- Sources:
- a. *Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSR za--god: Staticheskii sbor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--Year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - b. Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967.
 - c. *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
 - d. Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

Variable 63

Relative Soviet Exports to China

Definition: The dollar amount of Soviet exports to China per year divided by the total dollar amount of Soviet exports in that year.

Measurement: The values are expressed in hundredths (10^{-2}).

- Sources:
- a. *Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSR za--god: Staticheskii sbor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--Year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - b. Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967.

- c. *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual report, United Nations, New York.
- d. Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

Variable 64

Relative Soviet Imports from China

- Definition: The amount of Soviet imports from China per year divided by the total amount of Soviet imports in that year.
- Measurement: Values are expressed in hundredths (10^{-2}).
- Sources:
- a. *Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR na--god: Staticheskii abzor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--Year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - b. Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967.
 - c. *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
 - d. Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

Variable 65

Relative Chinese Exports to the Soviet Union

- Definition: The dollar amount of Chinese exports to the Soviet Union per year divided by the total dollar amount of Chinese exports in that year.
- Measurement: Values are expressed in hundredths (10^{-2}).
- Sources:
- a. *Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR na--god: Staticheskii abzor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--Year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - b. Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967.
 - c. *International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
 - d. Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

Variable 66

Relative Chinese Imports from the Soviet Union

- Definition: The dollar amount of Chinese imports from the Soviet Union per year divided by the total dollar amount of Chinese imports in that year.

Measurement: Values are expressed in hundredths (10^{-2}).

- Sources:
- Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR za--god: Staticheskii sbor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--Year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967.
 - International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
 - Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

Variable 67

Soviet Export of Petroleum to China

Definition: The amount of petroleum and petroleum products shipped to China by the Soviet Union.

Measurement: Values are expressed in thousands of metric tons.

- Sources:
- Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR za--god: Staticheskii sbor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--Year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967.
 - International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
 - Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

Variable 68

Relative Soviet Export of Petroleum to China

Definition: The dollar amount of Soviet exports of petroleum to China per year divided by the total dollar amount of Soviet exports to China in that year.

Measurement: Values are expressed in hundredths (10^{-2}).

- Sources:
- Vneshnyaya torgovlya SSSR za--god: Staticheskii sbor* (Foreign Trade of the USSR for--year, Statistical Survey), published annually by Moscow, Foreign Trade Publishing.
 - Joint Economic Committee, *An Economic Profile of Mainland China*, Vol. 2, Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1967.
 - International Trade Statistics Yearbook*, annual reports, United Nations, New York.
 - Alexander Eckstein, *Communist China's Economic Growth and Foreign Trade*, New York: McGraw Hill, 1968.

WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURES
1964 - 1968

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL
AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
1970

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

These data are reported in the fifth annual survey of military expenditures and related data by the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA). A major purpose of the report was to compile worldwide and regional totals of military spending and to provide a basis for comparison with other economic information. Coverage was made as broad as possible.

The data set contains data for 120 nations. Sixteen of the 127 members of the United Nations are not covered for various reasons. Data for the Byelorussian and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republics are included with those of the Soviet Union as a whole. The other 14 U.N. members not covered are small developing nations, almost all of which have gained independence since the initiation of this report, and for which data would not always be available. On the other hand, this report covers 9 countries which are not U.N. members: East and West Germany, Switzerland, Mainland China, North Korea and the Republic of Korea, North Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam and Southern Rhodesia.

The data are military expenditures and related data such as GNP, public education expenditures, public health expenditures and population. Data for military expenditures, armed forces and gross national product are reported at yearly intervals for the period 1964-1968 with a summary percentage of change figure for this period. Other data are available for 1968 only.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

The processing staff of the International Relations Archive retrieved these data and coded them from the United States Arms Control Agency report: *World Military Expenditures 1971*. Processing standards of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research guided the processing of this study. The processing of this data included a number of standard data manipulations to achieve ICPR standards.

In addition to the standard manipulations, the Russett, Singer and Small country codes were assigned to the countries (Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *The American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968) 935-950). The country name was also coded for the countries.

Susan C. Cowart processed this study.

The Inter-university Consortium for Political Research processed this codebook and data set with the support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency through the Office of Naval Research under contract no. N00014-67-A-0181-0026.

Variable 1

ICPR Study Number

The ICPR study number is a standard number assigned to projects for accounting and identification purposes. The study number for this project is 7524.

Variable 2

Country Code

The country codes used are those presented in Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968) 935-950.

See the Appendix for the list of countries and codes used in this study.

Variable 3

Country Name

The country name is a three-letter abbreviation used by Charles McClelland in the *World Event/Interaction Survey* Project.

See the Appendix for the list of countries and codes used in this study.

Variable 4

Geographical Region

Country groupings and regions follow Agency for International Development (AID) practice. It should be noted, however, that the term North America is used here to include only the United States and Canada; that Mexico and all of Central

Variable 4 (Continued)

and South America are included in Latin America; and that the United Arab Republic is assigned to the Near East with other Asian countries and not to Africa.

1. North America
2. Europe
3. Latin America
4. Far East
5. South Asia
6. Near East
7. Africa
8. Oceania

Variable 5

NATO/Warsaw Pact Membership

Total NATO consists of North America and European NATO, with the latter including Turkey.

0. Country is *not* a member of NATO or Warsaw
1. Country is a member of NATO
2. Country is a member of Warsaw Pact

Variable 6

Development Status of Country

For the non-Communist countries, the assignment of countries to the developed or developing category follows AID practice. For both non-Communist and Communist, the assignment is primarily based on per capita GNP. Most of the countries classified as developing have a per capita GNP below \$500, and all but Bulgaria, Israel, Kuwait, and Libya have less than \$1,000. Although

Variable 6 (Continued)

it also is below the \$1,000 level, the Republic of South Africa is classed as developed. In these latter cases, other factors which are taken into account include national literacy and mortality rates, levels of industrialization, and terms of trade.

0. Developing

1. Developed

Variable 7

Military Expenditures, 1964

AID compiles figures on military expenditures for most non-Communist countries, adjusting national data to a standard definition of military expenditures where possible. The standard definition calls for current and capital expenditures made to meet the needs of the armed forces. This includes all expenditures of national defense agencies except those for civilian programs. Also included are the military components of mixed military-civilian activities such as atomic energy, space, research and development, and significant paramilitary forces, where such components can be distinguished.

Military assistance to foreign countries, retirement pensions of career personnel, and military stockpiling are included in the standard concept of military expenditures, whereas civil defense, civilian space, and industrial stockpiling are excluded.

The estimates of Soviet military spending in U.S. dollars are adapted from national data and various estimates made by Western analysts. Many Western observers believe that the announced Soviet defense budget omits some

Variable 7 (Continued)

expenditure categories in the standard definition, such as military research and development outlays, military space and nuclear energy programs, and subsidies to defense industries. The present estimates attempt to allow for such omissions. It should be noted that the estimates of Soviet military expenditures, which represent the estimated value of Soviet military spending in terms of U.S. prices, are not directly comparable to the estimates of Soviet GNP because of the use of dissimilar conversion rates.¹

Military expenditures for the remainder of the Warsaw Pact countries are based on announced military budgets, with no allowance made for possible omissions in coverage. Like the Soviet estimates, the other Warsaw Pact defense outlays are converted into dollars at approximate purchasing power parities.

For Mainland China, very rough estimates are derived from fragmentary information. No budgetary data have been issued since 1960.

Variable 8

Military Expenditures, 1965

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 9

Military Expenditures, 1966

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

¹See Appendix I for discussion of conversion rates.

Variable 10

Military Expenditures, 1967

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 11

Military Expenditures, 1968

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 12

Military Expenditures: Percentage Change 1964-1968

This variable was derived by dividing the difference in military expenditures for 1964 and 1968 by the expenditure for 1964.

Variable 13

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1964

This variable was derived by dividing military expenditures by gross national product. See Variable 7 and Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of Military Expenditures and Gross National Product.

Variable 14

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1965

See Variable 13.

Variable 15

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1966

See Variable 13.

Variable 16

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1967

See Variable 13.

Variable 17

Military Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross National Product, 1968

See Variable 13.

Variable 18

Gross National Product, 1964

AID is the source of the GNP data used in this report for 93 non-Communist countries. In most cases, these data are based on national accounts published by the country in question. Several developing country estimates are based on very limited information, and inter-country comparisons on such a basis should be avoided.

Warsaw Pact GNP estimates are based on data in compilations of the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress: Stanley H. Cohn, "General Growth Performance of the Soviet Economy," in *Economic Performance and the Military Burden in the Soviet Union* (Joint Committee Print, 1970) and Thad P. Alton, "Economic Structure and Growth in Eastern Europe," in *Economic Developments in Countries of Eastern Europe* (Joint Committee Print, 1970). GNP estimates for Albania, Mainland China, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea and North Vietnam are rough approximations.

Variable 19

Gross National Product, 1965

See Variable 18 for a more complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 20

Gross National Product, 1966

See Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 21

Gross National Product; 1967

See Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 22

Gross National Product, 1968

See Variable 18 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 23

Gross National Product: Percentage Change 1964-1968

This variable was derived by dividing the difference in gross national product for 1964 and 1968 by the figure for 1964.

Variable 24

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1964

The data are intended to cover military personnel actually on duty, including paramilitary forces where such forces add substantially to a nation's military capabilities. Reserves are excluded for all countries in the present report.

Estimates for the number of men under arms were derived from data in:
The Statesman's Yearbook, MacMillan, London (1963, 1966, 1967 and 1968 editions);
the *Information Please Almanac and Yearbook*, Simon and Schuster, New York (1965,

Variable 24 (Continued)

1966, and 1967 editions); and The Institute for Strategic Studies, *The Military Balance*, London (1964 through 1970 editions).

Variable 25

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1965

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 26

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1966

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 27

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1967

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 28

Armed Forces (in thousands), 1968

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of this variable.

Variable 29

Armed Forces: Percentage Change 1964-1968

This variable was derived by dividing the difference in number of armed forces 1964 and 1968 by the number in 1964.

Variable 30

Armed Forces Per 1,000 Population, 1968

See Variable 24 for a complete definition and discussion of armed forces.

Variable 31

Military Expenditures Per Man, 1968 (in dollars)

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of "military expenditures." This variable was derived by dividing military expenditures by the number of armed forces

Variable 32

Relative Burden of Military Expenditure, 1968

This variable is a summary variable indicating both levels of gross national product per capita and military expenditures as a percentage of gross national product.

The variable is coded as a dual-response variable. The first digit indicates the military expenditure as a % of GNP category; the second digit indicates the gross national product per capita category.

For example, the U.S. is coded as '48' meaning that the military expenditure is 5-10% of GNP and GNP per capita is over \$3,000.

FIRST COLUMN

1. Military expenditures under 1% of GNP
2. Military expenditures 1-2% of GNP
3. Military expenditures 2-5% of GNP

Variable 32 (Continued)

4. Military expenditures 5-10% of GNP
5. Military expenditures over 10% of GNP

SECOND COLUMN

1. GNP under \$100 per capita
2. GNP \$100-199 per capita
3. GNP \$200-299 per capita
4. GNP \$300-499 per capita
5. GNP \$500-999 per capita
6. GNP \$1,000-1,999 per capita
7. GNP \$2,000-2,999 per capita
8. GNP over \$3,000 per capita

Variable 33

Country Ranking: Military Expenditures, 1968

The countries which had the largest military expenditures in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

See Variable 7 for a complete definition and discussion of "military expenditures."

Variable 34

Country Ranking: Armed Forces, 1968

The 30 countries which had the greatest number of armed forces in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 35

Country Ranking: Expenditures Per Man, 1968

The 30 countries which had the highest expenditure per man in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 36

Population, 1968 (in millions)

Population estimates for mid-1968 are primarily from the United Nations *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, August, 1970. In selected cases, AID modifications made on the basis of evaluations from U.S. missions abroad were used. The estimate for Mainland China was supplied by John S. Aird, based on his *Estimates and Projections of the Population of Mainland China: 1953-1986*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, International Population Reports, Series P-91 No. 17, Washington, 1968.

Variable 37

Public Education Expenditures, 1968 (in million dollars)

For both education and health, national data have been compiled on a worldwide basis for public, that is, governmental, expenditures only. Very limited data are available on private spending.

The user should be cautioned that although both UNESCO and WHO provide respondent countries with standard data definitions, the data reported by these sources may not be fully comparable in terms of coverage, and revisions of previously published data often make comparisons over time for individual countries uncertain.

Variable 37 (Continued)

Worldwide data for 1968 public education expenditures are not expected to be publicly available from UNESCO until late 1971. Except for the United States, Warsaw Pact, and some developing countries, the expenditures shown in the present report are ACDA estimates based on the latest available data (generally 1967) provided to ACDA by UNESCO. Projections for 1968 were made on the assumption of a constant ratio to GNP. In a number of developing countries where 1968 data were available from AID, these data were used in preference to earlier UNESCO data. The Soviet estimate is based on budget data reported in its national statistical yearbook. These data are converted into dollars at rates adapted from estimates by Abram Bergson and Morris Bornstein. Other Warsaw Pact figures are generally from published budget data, converted to dollars using rough purchasing power factors applicable to GNP as a whole.

The entry for the United States is from the U.S. Office of Education *Digest of Educational Statistics*, 1969 edition.

Variable 38

Public Health Expenditures, 1968 (in million dollars)

Public health expenditures are drawn from a **variety of sources** and are not fully comparable from country to country, and from year to year. Capital as well as current expenditures by all levels of government are included wherever data permit. In previous ACDA reports, capital expenditures had been excluded. The world and regional totals are believed to reflect reasonably accurate orders of magnitude.

Variable 38 (Continued)

For 68 countries, data were prepared from local currency series published in *World Health Statistics Report*, Vol. 23, No. 11, 1970, World Health Organization, Geneva. Data for 1968 were not always available in the WHO report, and numerous estimates for 1968 were projected by ACDA from earlier year data on the basis of GNP growth.

AID provided data for 21 other countries. These data, however, usually represent central government expenditures and exclude expenditures by other levels of government.

Data for three other countries are from official national budget sources.

For 26 remaining countries, estimates were made on the basis of the average portion of GNP devoted to public health expenditures in other countries in the same region, or in contiguous countries with similar economies.

As with education, the estimate for the U.S.S.R. is based on budget data as reported in national statistical handbooks and converted to dollars at an estimated purchasing power equivalent rate for health services.

The U.S. figure is from "National Health Expenditures FY 1929-69 and CY 1929-69," Research and Statistical Note 25, December 14, 1970, U.S. Social Security Administration, Washington.

Variable 39

Foreign Economic Aid Received, 1968 (in million dollars)

With the exception of estimates for Warsaw Pact countries and Mainland China, the data are based on information made available by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of OECD. These data cover aid given by the 16 donor countries which report to the DAC: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. Their aid is made up of disbursements of official (i.e., governmental) net bilateral grants and similar aid, gross bilateral lending (gross of repayments of principal and service charges), and net contributions to multilateral agencies.

Data shown for DAC donor countries include bilateral aid to countries, territories, and dependencies not covered by the present report. (In the case of Portugal, which is considered "developed" by OECD and "developing" in this report, the aid reported is given entirely to Portuguese overseas territories.) Consequently, the bilateral aid component of all DAC aid given exceeds by \$1.4 billion the bilateral aid component of aid received by countries covered in this report.

On the other hand, the contributions of DAC donors to multilateral agencies were \$0.1 billion less than the aid extended by these agencies in 1968. The net result of these two partially offsetting disparities -- the incomplete coverage of recipients in the case of bilateral aid, and the excess of aid given over contributions received by multilateral agencies -- accounts for the discrepancy of \$1.3 billion between total worldwide aid received and given.

Variable 39 (Continued)

Entries for Communist donors show estimated gross aid delivered to all non-Communist developing countries as a total; aid between Communist countries is excluded.

Variable 40

Foreign Economic Aid Given, 1968 (in million dollars)

See Variable 39 for a complete definition and discussion of foreign economic aid data.

Variable 41

Military Expenditures Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing military expenditures (Variable 11) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 42

Gross National Product Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing gross national product (Variable 22) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 43

Public Education Expenditures Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing public education expenditures, 1968 (Variable 37) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 44

Public Health Expenditures Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing public health expenditures, 1968 (Variable 38) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 45

Foreign Economic Aid Given Per Capita, 1968

This variable was derived by dividing foreign economic aid given (Variable 40) by population (Variable 36). See these variables for a complete definition and discussion of the data used in this variable.

Variable 46

Country Ranking: Gross National Product, 1968

The 30 countries which had the highest GNP in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 47

Country Ranking: Gross National Product, Per Capita, 1968

The 30 countries which had the highest GNP per capita in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

Variable 48

Country Ranking: Population, 1968

The 30 countries which had the largest populations in 1968 are coded 01-30 representing their ranks from highest to lowest. The remaining countries are coded '99' for "missing data."

APPENDIX I

CONVERSION RATES

For most countries, official exchange rates were used to convert from national currencies to U.S. dollars. Alternative rates were used for the Warsaw Pact and most other Communist nations, including the Soviet Union, and for several countries in Latin America and the Far East where official rates appear to yield unrealistic dollar equivalents, have not been established, or are not in use.

For the Warsaw Pact countries, rough purchasing power parities were used in place of official rates. For the Soviet Union, different conversion factors were used for GNP, military expenditures, public health, and education. These were adapted and updated primarily from dollar/ruble parities for the year 1955 estimated by Abram Bergson (*The Comparative National Income of the USSR and the USA*, Conference on Research and Wealth, Toronto, May, 1970, forthcoming) and by Morris Bornstein ("A Comparison of Soviet and United States National Product" in the Joint Economic Committee compendium, *Comparisons of the United States and Soviet Economies*, Part II, 1959).

It should be noted that the conversion rates for Soviet GNP are constructed on a different basis from those for military expenditures, public education, and public health. As a result, the GNP estimate is not directly comparable to the public expenditures shown for the Soviet Union. According to the source, GNP was converted at a parity reflecting an average of U.S. and Soviet product compositions; this is believed to provide the best single measure of the size of Soviet GNP relative to the United States in dollars. The conversion rates for military, education, and health expenditures, on the other hand, are based on

the Soviet composition of spending on personnel and other outlays. If Soviet GNP were converted to dollars on a comparable basis (that is, with price ratios weighted by the Soviet composition of goods and services), it is estimated that GNP would be some 30-40% higher.

For other Warsaw Pact countries, conversion rates were derived from dollar estimates of GNP, as provided by the source in constant dollars and converted to current dollars by use of the U.S. GNP deflator, and national currency estimates of GNP. The latter were based on official data on net material product and ratios of the latter to GNP as estimated by Alton and associates for earlier years.

The implicit rates derived in this manner from dollar and national currency estimates of GNP were used for public education and public health. These rates were further modified when applied to military expenditures by eliminating turnover taxes from GNP, to approximate a factor cost valuation.

The conversion factors used for Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Peru, and Uruguay are average annual free market rates cited in *World Currency Charts*, American International Investment Corporation, San Francisco, June, 1970.

It is recognized that the official exchange rates used for most countries are not an ideal means for converting national currencies into a common denominator. Official rates, even if they originally reflected relative foreign trade prices accurately, do not reflect relative internal prices; once fixed, they are too often inflexible with respect to price changes over time; and occasional devaluations produce such large changes that trends are distorted.

Ideally, to compare and sum up the GNP and military and other public expenditures of various countries outlays in the respective currencies should be converted to a common currency by use of purchasing power parities which would reflect the internal purchasing powers of the currencies for all goods and services making up GNP. Furthermore, these parities should differ for each component sector of GNP, since the appropriate parity depends on the particular mix of goods and services involved.

However, purchasing power parities of this type are difficult to estimate and are available only for a relatively few countries. (In addition to the estimates for the Soviet Union cited above, the well-known calculations for the United States and major European countries and Japan by Milton Gilbert, Irving Kravis, and associates for the OECD are virtually the only ones available, and they are now relatively old.)

An attempt was made in previous ACDA reports in this series (for 1965 and 1966-67) to estimate such parities for a broad number of countries and to use these parities to convert national aggregates into dollars. (A description of these estimates is available on request.) For many countries, however, a sufficiently reliable basis for estimating purchasing power parities does not yet appear to be available and the preparation of world estimates on this basis has been discontinued for the time being. It is hoped that improvements in methods of conversion can be made in future reports.

APPENDIX II

COUNTRY CODES, NAMES AND REGION CODES

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
002	United States of America	1
020	Canada	1
211	Belgium	2
390	Denmark	2
220	France	2
255	Germany Federal Republic	2
350	Greece	2
395	Iceland	2
325	Italy	2
212	Luxembourg	2
210	Netherlands	2
385	Norway	2
235	Portugal	2
640	Turkey	2
200	United Kingdom	2
355	Bulgaria	2
315	Czechoslovakia	2
265	Germany Democratic Republic	2
310	Hungary	2
290	Poland	2
360	Rumania	2
365	U.S.S.R.	2
339	Albania	2
305	Austria	2
375	Finland	2
205	Ireland	2
230	Spain	2
380	Sweden	2
225	Switzerland	2
345	Yugoslavia	2

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
160	Argentina	3
145	Bolivia	3
140	Brazil	3
155	Chile	3
100	Colombia	3
094	Costa Rica	3
040	Cuba	3
042	Dominican Republic	3
130	Ecuador	3
092	El Salvador	3
090	Guatemala	3
110	Guyana	3
041	Haiti	3
091	Honduras	3
051	Jamaica	3
070	Mexico	3
093	Nicaragua	3
095	Panama	3
150	Paraguay	3
135	Peru	3
052	Trinidad	3
165	Uruguay	3
101	Venezuela	3
775	Burma	4
811	Cambodia	4
710	People's Republic of China	4
713	Republic of China	4
850	Indonesia	4
740	Japan	4
731	North Korea	4
732	South Korea	4
812	Laos	4
820	Malaysia	4
712	Mongolia	4
840	Philippines	4

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
800	Thailand	4
816	North Vietnam	4
817	South Vietnam	4
700	Afghanistan	5
780	Ceylon	5
750	India	5
790	Nepal	5
770	Pakistan	5
352	Cyprus	6
630	Iran	6
645	Iraq	6
666	Israel	6
663	Jordan	6
690	Kuwait	6
660	Lebanon	6
670	Saudi Arabia	6
652	Syria	6
678	Yemen	6
651	United Arab Republic	6
615	Algeria	7
471	Cameroun	7
482	Central African Republic	7
483	Chad	7
484	Congo (Brazzaville)	7
490	Congo (Kinshasa)	7
434	Dahomey	7
530	Ethiopia	7
481	Gabon	7
452	Ghana	7
438	Guinea	7
437	Ivory Coast	7
501	Kenya	7
450	Liberia	7
620	Libya	7
820	Malaysia	7

COUNTRY CODE	COUNTRY NAME	REGION
553	Malawi	7
432	Mali	7
435	Mauritania	7
600	Morocco	7
436	Niger	7
475	Nigeria	7
552	Rhodesia	7
433	Senegal	7
451	Sierra Leone	7
520	Somali Republic	7
560	Republic of South Africa	7
625	Sudan	7
510	Tanzania	7
461	Togo	7
616	Tunisia	7
500	Uganda	7
439	Upper Volta	7
551	Zambia	7
305	Australia	8
920	New Zealand	8

VARIABLE FORMAT

Variable Number	Variable Name	OSIRIS FORMAT				CARD-IMAGE FORMAT		
		Tape Location	Field Width	Decimal Places	Missing Data Codes	Deck Number	Starting Column	Ending Column
1	ICPR Study Number	1	4			ALL	1	4
2	RSS Country Code	5	3			ALL	5	7
3	Country Name	8	3			ALL	8	10
4	Geographical Region	11	1			1	11	1
5	Bloc Membership - NATO or Warsaw Pact	12	1			1	12	1
6	Development Status	13	1			1	13	1
7	Military Expenditures, 1964	14	5		99999	1	14	18
8	Military Expenditures, 1965	19	5		99999	1	19	23
9	Military Expenditures, 1966	24	5		99999	1	24	28
10	Military Expenditures, 1967	29	5		99999	1	29	33
11	Military Expenditures, 1968	34	5		99999	1	34	38
12	Percent Change in Military Expenditures, 1964-68	39	4	1	9999	1	39	42
13	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1964	43	3	1	999	1	43	45
14	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1965	46	3	1	999	1	46	48
15	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1966	49	3	1	999	1	49	51
16	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1967	52	3	1	999	1	52	54
17	Military Expenditures as a Percent of GNP, 1968	55	3	1	999	1	55	57
18	Gross National Product, 1964	58	6		999999	1	58	63
19	Gross National Product, 1965	64	6		999999	1	64	69
20	Gross National Product, 1966	70	6		999999	1	70	75
21	Gross National Product, 1967	76	6		999999	2	11	16
22	Gross National Product, 1968	82	6		999999	2	17	22
23	Percent Changes in GNP, 1964-68	88	4	1	9999	2	23	26
24	Armed Forces, 1964	92	4		9999	2	27	30

VARIABLE FORMAT

Variable Number	Variable Name	OSIRIS FORMAT				CARD-IMAGE FORMAT	
		Tape Location	Field Width	Decimal Places	Missing Data Codes	Deck Number	Starting Column Ending Column
25	Armed Forces, 1965	96	4		9999	2	31 34
26	Armed Forces, 1966	100	4		9999	2	35 38
27	Armed Forces, 1967	104	4		9999	2	39 42
28	Armed Forces, 1968	108	4		9999	2	43 46
29	Percent Change in Armed Forces, 1964-68	112	4	1	9999	2	47 50
30	Armed Forces Per Population 1968	116	2		99	2	51 52
31	Military Expenditures Per Man, 1968	118	5		99999	2	53 57
32	Relative Military Burden, 1968	123	2		99	2	58 59
33	Rank: Military Expenditures 1968	125	2		99	2	60 61
34	Rank: Armed Forces, 1968	127	2		99	2	62 63
35	Rank: Military Expenditures Per Man, 1968	127	2		99	2	64 65
36	Population, 1968	131	4	1	9999	2	66 69
37	Public Education Expenditures, 1968	135	5		99999	2	70 74
38	Public Health Expenditures, 1968	140	5		99999	2	75 79
39	Amount of Foreign Aid Received, 1968	145	4		9999	3	11 14
40	Amount of Foreign Aid Given, 1968	149	4		9999	3	15 18
41	Military Expenditures Per Capita, 1968	153	3		999	3	19 21
42	Gross National Product Per Capita, 1968	156	4		9999	3	22 25
43	Public Education Expenditure Per Capita, 1968	160	3		999	3	26 28

VARIABLE FORMAT

Variable Number	Variable Name	OSIRIS FORMAT			CARD-IMAGE FORMAT			
		Tape Location	Field Width	Decimal Places	Missing Data Codes	Deck Number	Starting Column	Ending Column
44	Public Health Expenditures Per Capita, 1968	163	3		999	3	29	31
45	Foreign Aid Given Per Capita, 1968	166	3		999	3	32	34
46	Rank: Gross National Product, 1968	168	2		99	3	35	36
47	Rank: Gross National Product Per Capita, 1968	170	2		99	3	37	38
48	Rank: Population, 1968	172	2		99	3	39	40

SUMMARY STATISTICS

<u>VARIABLE NUMBER</u>	<u>MEAN</u>	<u>STANDARD DEVIATION</u>	<u>RANGE</u>
7	1173.	6259.	0.0 - 51320.
8	1210.	6362.	0.0 - 51880.
9	1341.	7302.	0.0 - 63280.
10	1503.	8356.	0.0 - 75480.
11	1589.	8888.	0.0 - 80600.
12	53.47	68.86	-54.20 - 333.3
13	3.576	3.325	0.0 - 19.40
14	3.645	3.492	0.0 - 22.40
15	3.601	3.373	0.0 - 18.50
16	3.868	4.049	0.0 - 23.80
17	3.923	4.400	0.0 - 23.90
18	15930.	65290.	20.00- 63240.
19	17800.	70780.	120.0 - 68490.
20	19170.	77060.	140.0 - 74990.
21	20540.	82030.	155.0 - 79350.
22	22370.	89590.	170.0 - 86570.
23	41.93	37.12	-35.00 - 779.2
24	174.7	470.1	0.0 - 3270.
25	176.9	474.5	0.0 - 3380.
26	182.0	497.8	0.0 - 3395.
27	191.5	529.1	0.0 - 3470.
28	198.5	541.1	0.0 - 3500.
29	30.31	99.54	-83.30 - 775.
30	7.567	9.398	0.0 - 52.
31	3723.	3857.	0.0 - 23030.
36	29.18	91.71	0.2000- 806.
37	1084.	5218.	0.0 - 46400.
38	546.0	2426.	2.000-21380.
39	57.77	130.5	-15.00 - 1107.
40	74.89	404.0	0.0 - 4048.
41	28.67	52.85	0.0 - 401.
42	731.4	903.1	50.00 - 4304.
43	29.25	44.26	0.0 - 231.
44	18.47	30.62	0.0 - 135.
45	1.283	3.731	0.0 - 20.

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

CHARLES McCLELLAND

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

1969

FIRST EDITION 1971

INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH

BOX 1248

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48106

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STUDY DESCRIPTION

The World Event/Interaction Survey (WEIS) Project, under the direction of Charles McClelland at the University of Southern California, is a research program examining international system characteristics and processes. Specifically, the data collected in the WEIS Project are public events reported daily in the press. The data reflect the flow of action and response between countries. One basic theoretical assumption underlying the project is that in the international political system, nations act consistently enough so that their past behavior is a source for the prediction of their present and future actions. Thus a country's external "performance characteristics" in dealing with a wide variety of situations and with other countries are conceived to be made up of combinations of "primary actions" that are categorized explicitly. These combinations of "primary actions" are expected to fit together with those of other countries in patterns of interaction. The purpose of the research is to discover if these theoretically expected characteristics and patterns make regular appearances in international relations.

The unit of analysis is the event/interaction. Each event/interaction is a daily report of an international event. Two examples of event/interactions are:

Italy extended a ten million dollar loan to Morocco.

Pakistan rejected United States' suggestion to join anti-CPR alliance to include India, Japan and Indonesia.

There are two general types of data supplied for each event/interaction: a set of numeric codes and a brief textual description. For each event/interaction reported, six primary variables are coded for the analytic data:

1. Time - The date of the event reported by year, month and day of occurrence.
2. Actor - The initiator of the event.
3. Target - The recipient of the event.
4. Arena - The geographical area or the issue area to which the event/interaction is related.
5. Event classification - The type of event according to a sixty-three category classification scheme.
6. Combined event classification - Regroups the sixty-three categories into twenty-two classes.

Sources, local coders and identification variables are also coded.

Following the numeric codes is the textual description of the event/interaction. The description is added to allow the user either to recode the event/interaction or to see what the actual occurrence was.

The primary source of the data is the *New York Times*. Additional sources are used to check reliability and validity.

For a further description of the methodology and some findings of this project see: Charles A. McClelland and Gary D. Hoggard, "Conflict Patterns in the Interactions Among Nations," in James N. Rosenau (ed.), *International Politics and Foreign Policy*. New York: The Free Press, 1969.

PROCESSING INFORMATION

General standards of the Inter-university Consortium for Political Research guided the processing of this study. The processing staff of the International Relations Archive performed a number of specific data manipulations to achieve ICPR coding standards.

The set of codes for the initiators and the recipients of the event/interactions are based upon the country codes from Bruce M. Russett, J. David Singer and Melvin Small, "National Political Units in the Twentieth Century: A Standardized List," *The American Political Science Review*, 62, 3 (September, 1968), 932-951. Additional actor designations are included such as 572 for Swaziland, 394 for Warsaw Pact, 818 for Vietcong and 260 Federal Republic of Germany.

The Inter-university Consortium for Political Research processed this codebook and dataset with the support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency through the Office of Naval Research under contract no. N00014-67-A-0181-0026.

Thad A. Brown processed this dataset.

CODEBOOK INFORMATION

The example below is a reproduction of information appearing in the final machine-readable codebook for a typical variable. The numbers in parentheses do not actually appear in the codebook, but are references to the following descriptions.

(1) VAR 0004	(1) REF 0004	(2) DATA SET ID - '7513'
(3) NAME - YEAR OF E/I	(4) NO MISSING DATA CODES	
(5) LOC 11 WIDTH 2	(6) DK 1 COL 13-14	
(7) YEAR OF EVENT/INTERACTION		
(8) THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR ARE USED.		
(9)	(10)	
66.	1966	
67.	1967	
68.	1968	
69.	1969	

(1) The variable and reference numbers. A variable and a reference number are assigned to each item in the study. In the present codebook, these numbers are identical. Should the data be subsetted or rearranged to intersperse data from another source or to produce an analysis deck, the variable numbers in the newly-formed codebook would change to reflect the order of the new dataset, while the reference numbers would remain unchanged to reference the variable number in the original codebook describing the archived dataset.

(2) The four-column ICPR study identification number unique to this dataset.

(3) The abbreviated (24 characters maximum) variable name used by OSIRIS, the ICPR supported software package, to identify the variable.

(4) The missing data code. The example shows that for variable 4 there are no missing data.

(5) The starting location and width of this variable when the data are stored on a magnetic tape in OSIRIS format. Variable 0004 in the example begins in the eleventh position of an OSIRIS data record and is two columns wide.

(6) The location by deck and column(s) of this variable when the data are on cards or in card image form, e.g., deck 1, columns 13-14.

(7) The full variable name.

(8) An explanatory note in reference to the variable definition or coding procedure.

(9) The numeric codes.

(10) The meaning of the numeric codes.

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

'01'

DK 1 COL 1-2

VAR 0001

REF 0001

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - ICPR STUDY NO.

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 1 WIDTH 4

DK 1 COL 3-6

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH
STUDY NUMBER

.....
THE NUMBER, 7513, UNIQUELY IDENTIFIES THIS STUDY IN THE
HOLDINGS OF THE ICPR.

VAR 0002

REF 0002

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - USC STUDY NO.

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 5 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 7-8

LISTED BELOW ARE THE IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS OF THE DATA
COLLECTIONS COMPILED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN
CALIFORNIA

-
- 10. WEIS 1966
 - 11. WEIS 1967
 - 12. WEIS 1968
 - 13. WEIS 1969

VAR 0003

REF 0003

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - E/I SERIAL NO.

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 7 WIDTH 4

DK 1 COL 9-12

EVENT/INTERACTION SERIAL NUMBER OF ITEM

.....
A UNIQUE NUMBER IDENTIFIES EACH EVENT SERIALY WITHIN
EACH YEAR.

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

VAR 0004

REF 0004

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - YEAR OF E/I

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 11 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 13-14

YEAR OF EVENT/INTERACTION

.....

THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR ARE USED.

66.	1966
67.	1967
68.	1968
69.	1969

VAR 0005

REF 0005

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - MO OF E/I

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 13 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 15-16

MONTH OF EVENT/INTERACTION

.....

01.	January
02.	February
03.	March
04.	April
05.	May
06.	June
07.	July
08.	August
09.	September
10.	October
11.	November
12.	December

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

VAR 0006 REF 0006 DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - DA OF E/I

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 15 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 17-18

DAY OF EVENT/INTERACTION

.....

01. DAY OF THE MONTH

...

31. DAY OF THE MONTH

VAR 0007

REF 0007

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - INITIATOR OF ACTION

MD = 000

LOC 17 WIDTH 3

DK 1 COL 19-21

INITIATOR OF THE ACT

.....

THE NUMERIC VALUES ARE USED TO CODE THE NAME OF THE
INITIATOR OF THE ACT. THE THREE-LETTER ALPHABETIC CODES
APPEAR IN THE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT/INTERACTION.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (002-199)

002.	USA	United States of America
020.	CAN	Canada
040.	CUB	Cuba
041.	HAI	Haiti
042.	DOM	Dominican Republic
051.	JAM	Jamaica
052.	TRI	Trinidad and Tobago
053.	BAR	Barbados
070.	MEX	Mexico
090.	GUA	Guatemala
091.	HON	Honduras
092.	ELS	El Salvador

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

WESTERN HEMISPHERE (Continued)

093.	NIC	Nicaragua
094.	COS	Costa Rica
095.	PAN	Panama
100.	COL	Colombia
101.	VEN	Venezuela
110.	GUY	Guyana
130.	ECU	Ecuador
135.	PER	Peru
140.	BRA	Brazil
145.	BOL	Bolivia
150.	PAR	Paraguay
155.	CHL	Chile
160.	ARG	Argentina
165.	URU	Uruguay

EUROPE (200-399)

200.	UNK	United Kingdom
205.	IRE	Ireland
210.	NTH	Netherlands
211.	BEL	Belgium
212.	LUX	Luxembourg
220.	FRN	France
221.	MOC	Monaco
223.	LIC	Liechtenstein
225.	SWZ	Switzerland
230.	SPN	Spain
232.	AND	Andorra
235.	POR	Portugal
255.	GMW	Germany/Federal Republic
265.	GME	Germany/Democratic Republic
266.	EBE	Berlin/East

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

EUROPE (Continued)

267.	WBE	Berlin/West
290.	POL	Poland
305.	AUS	Austria
310.	HUN	Hungary
315.	CZE	Czechoslovakia
325.	ITA	Italy
328.	VAT	Vatican
331.	SAN	San Marino
338.	MLT	Malta
339.	ALB	Albania
345.	YUG	Yugoslavia
350.	GRC	Greece
352.	CYP	Cyprus
355.	BUL	Bulgaria
360.	RUM	Rumania
365.	USR	U.S.S.R.
375.	FIN	Finland
380.	SWD	Sweden
385.	NOR	Norway
390.	DEN	Denmark
395.	ICE	Iceland

AFRICA (400-599)

420.	GAM	Gambia
432.	MLI	Mali
433.	SEN	Senegal
434.	DAH	Dahomey
435.	MAU	Mauritania
436.	NIR	Niger
437.	IVC	Ivory Coast
438.	GUI	Guinea
439.	UPP	Upper Volta

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

AFRICA (Continued)

440.	GUE	Equitorial Guinea (Includes Fernando Po)
450.	LBR	Liberia
451.	SIE	Sierra Leone
452.	GHA	Ghana
461.	TGO	Togo
471.	CMR	Cameroun
475.	NIG	Nigeria
476.	BIA	Biafra
481.	GAB	Gabon
482.	CEN	Central African Republic
483.	CHA	Chad
484.	CON	Congo (Brazzaville)
490.	COP	Congo (Kinshasa)
500.	UGA	Uganda
501.	KEN	Kenya
510.	TAZ	Tanzania
516.	BUI	Burundi
517.	RWA	Rwanda
520.	SOM	Somalia
530.	ETH	Ethiopia
551.	ZAM	Zambia
552.	RHO	Rhodesia
553.	MAW	Malawi
560.	SAF	South Africa
570.	LES	Lesotho
571.	BOT	Botswana
572.	SWA	Swaziland
580.	MAG	Malagasy
590.	MAR	Mauritius

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

MIDDLE EAST (600-699)

600.	MOR	Morocco
615.	ALG	Algeria
616.	TUN	Tunisia
620.	LBY	Libya
625.	SUD	Sudan
630.	IRN	Iran
640.	TUR	Turkey
645.	IRQ	Iraq
651.	UAR	United Arab Republic (Egypt)
652.	SYR	Syria
660.	LEB	Lebanon
663.	JOR	Jordan
666.	ISR	Israel
670.	SAU	Saudi Arabia
678.	YEM	Yemen
681.	SYE	Yemen/South
690.	KUW	Kuwait
698.	MOM	Muscat and Oman

ASIA (700-899)

700.	AFG	Afghanistan
710.	CHN	People's Republic of China
712.	MON	Mongolia
713.	CHT	Republic of China
720.	HOK	Hong Kong
721.	MAC	Macao
731.	KON	North Korea
732.	KOS	South Korea
740.	JAP	Japan
750.	IND	India
770.	PAK	Pakistan

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

ASIA (Continued)

775.	BUR	Burma
780.	CEY	Ceylon
782.	MAD	Maldiv
790.	NEP	Nepal
800.	TAI	Thailand
811.	CAM	Cambodia
812.	LAO	Laos
816.	VTN	North Vietnam
817.	VTS	South Vietnam
820.	MAL	Malaysia
830.	SIN	Singapore
840.	PHI	Philippines
850.	INS	Indonesia

OCEANIA (900-999)

900.	AUL	Australia
920.	NEW	New Zealand
921.	NAU	Nauru
990.	WSM	Western Samoa

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTORS

198.	AFP	Alliance For Progress
199.	OAS	Organization of American States
394.	WAR	Warsaw Pact
396.	NAT	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
397.	EEC	European Economic Community
398.	EFT	European Free Trade Association
399.	UNO	Any International Organization
476.	BIA	Biafra
599.	OAU	Organization of African Unity
697.	PLO	Arab Commando Groups

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTORS (Continued)

699.	ARL	Arab League
813.	LAP	Pathet Lao
818.	VCG	Vietcong and National Liberation Front
992.	SEA	Southeast Asian Treaty Organization
998.	MLG	Any Multilateral Group
999.	NSC	Not Stated, Unidentified Actor

VAR 0008

REF 0008

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - E/I CUEWORD

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 20 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 22-23

EVENT ACTION CUEWORDS

.....

TWENTY-TWO REMINDERS OR CUEWORDS ORGANIZE THE SIXTY-THREE DIFFERENT CODING POSSIBILITIES FOR THE ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE ORIGINATOR AND THE RECIPIENT. (See Reference 0009.)

AS A CONVENIENCE TO ASSIST IN REMEMBERING THE SYSTEM, 01 THROUGH 10 HAVE TO DO WITH MORE PEACEFUL, BENIGN, COOPERATIVE, NON-AGGRESSIVE TYPES OF EVENTS, WHILE 11 THROUGH 22 DESCRIBE MORE BELLIGERENT, AGGRESSIVE, CONFLICT-RELATED EVENTS.

01.	YIELD
02.	COMMENT
03.	CONSULT
04.	APPROVE
05.	PROMISE
06.	GRANT
07.	REWARD
08.	AGREE
09.	REQUEST
10.	PROPOSE

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

- 11. REJECT
- 12. ACCUSE
- 13. PROTEST
- 14. DENY
- 15. DEMAND
- 16. WARN
- 17. THREATEN
- 18. DEMONSTRATE
- 19. REDUCE RELATIONSHIP
- 20. EXPEL
- 21. SEIZE
- 22. FORCE

VAR 0009

REF 0009

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - E/I ITEM

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 22 WIDTH 3

DK 1 COL 24-26

EVENT/INTERACTION ITEM
.....

THE SIXTY-THREE DIFFERENT CODING POSSIBILITIES FOR THE ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE ORIGINATOR AND THE RECIPIENT ARE ORGANIZED BY THE TWENTY-TWO EVENT ACTION CUEWORDS.

YIELD (01)

- 011. SURRENDER, YIELD TO ORDER, SUBMIT TO ARREST, ETC. THIS CATEGORY REQUIRES EXPLICIT STATEMENT OF SURRENDER, OR YIELD TO A COMMAND OR AN ORDER, OR OF SUBMISSION TO ARREST.
- 012. YIELD POSITION, RETREAT; EVACUATE. THIS CATEGORY INVOLVES ACTUAL PHYSICAL MOVEMENT.
- 013. ADMIT WRONGDOING; RETRACT STATEMENT

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

COMMENT (02)

- 021. EXPLICIT DECLINE TO COMMENT. THIS CATEGORY IS RESERVED FOR AN EXPRESSED "DECLINE TO COMMENT" STATEMENT BY AN OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN. THIS CATEGORY DOES NOT INCLUDE A REPORTED "FAILURE TO COMMENT."
- 022. COMMENT ON SITUATION -- PESSIMISTIC. THIS CATEGORY IS USED ONLY WHEN THE ACTOR EXPLICITLY EXPRESSES HIS FEELING THAT THE SITUATION IS ADVERSE OR FOREBODING.
- 023. COMMENT ON SITUATION -- NEUTRAL
- 024. COMMENT ON SITUATION -- OPTIMISTIC. THIS CATEGORY IS USED ONLY WHEN THE ACTOR EXPLICITLY EXPRESSES HIS FEELING THAT THE SITUATION IS FAVORABLE TO HIM.
- 025. EXPLAIN POLICY OR FUTURE POSITION. THIS CATEGORY IS USED WHEN GOVERNMENTS EXPRESS THEIR GOALS, HOPES, POLICIES, OR FUTURE PLANS TO OTHERS.

CONSULT (03)

- 031. MEET WITH AT NEUTRAL SITE, OR SEND NOTE. THIS CATEGORY IS USED FOR MEETINGS AT AN UNSPECIFIED OR NEUTRAL SITE, OR BETWEEN A RESIDENT AMBASSADOR AND THE HOST COUNTRY. THIS CATEGORY APPLIES, IN ADDITION, WHEN NOTES ARE SENT BETWEEN NATIONS BUT THEIR CONTENT IS UNKNOWN.

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

032. VISIT; GO TO

033. RECEIVE VISIT; HOST

APPROVE (04)

041. PRAISE, HAIL, APPLAUD, CONDOLE. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES THE "POLITINESS" EVENTS SUCH AS EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE, CONDOLENCES, AND CEREMONIAL SALUATIONS.

042. ENDORSE OTHER'S POLICY OR POSITION; GIVE VERBAL SUPPORT .

PROMISE (05)

051. PROMISE OWN POLICY SUPPORT

052. PROMISE MATERIAL SUPPORT . THIS CATEGORY SPECIFIES MEN AND/OR RESOURCE AID FORTHCOMING.

053. PROMISE OTHER FUTURE SUPPORT ACTION

054. ASSURE ; REASSURE . THIS CATEGORY IS USED FOR EXPRESSIONS OR REITERATIONS OF PROMISE OF EARLIER PLEDGES.

GRANT (06)

061. EXPRESS REGRET; APOLOGIZE

062. GIVE STATE INVITATION

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

063. GRANT ASYLUM. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES BOTH THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A POLICY AND REPORTED CASES OF GRANTING OF REFUGE TO NATIONALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

064. GRANT PRIVILEGE, DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION; *DE FACTO* RELATIONS, ETC.

065. SUSPEND NEGATIVE SANCTIONS; TRUCE

066. RELEASE AND/OR RETURN PERSONS OR PROPERTY

REWARD (07)

071. EXTEND ECONOMIC AID (AS GIFT AND/OR LOAN)

072. EXTEND MILITARY ASSISTANCE. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES BOTH MEN AND MATERIAL, IN ADDITION, JOINT MILITARY TRAINING EXERCISES ARE CODED IN THIS CATEGORY.

073. GIVE OTHER ASSISTANCE

AGREE (08)

081. MAKE SUBSTANTIVE AGREEMENT

082. AGREE TO FUTURE ACTION OR PROCEDURE; AGREE TO MEET, TO NEGOTIATE. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES THE ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATIONS FROM OTHER STATES.

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

REQUEST (09)

- 091. ASK FOR INFORMATION
- 092. ASK FOR POLICY ASSISTANCE
- 093. ASK FOR MATERIAL ASSISTANCE
- 094. REQUEST ACTION; CALL FOR. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES BIDS FROM UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP AND REQUESTS FOR ASYLUM.
- 095. ENTREAT; PLEAD; APPEAL TO; HELP ME. THIS CATEGORY APPLIES TO REQUESTS MADE FROM A DISTINCTLY SUPPLIANT POSITION, THE ACTOR NATION PLEADING FOR AID OR SUPPORT.

PROPOSE (10)

- 101. OFFER PROPOSAL
- 102. URGE OR SUGGEST ACTION OR POLICY

REJECT (11)

- 111. TURN DOWN PROPOSAL; REJECT PROTEST DEMAND, THREAT, ETC.
- 112. REFUSE; OPPOSE; REFUSE TO ALLOW

ACCUSE (12)

- 121. CHARGE; CRITICIZE; BLAME; DISAPPROVE

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

122. DENOUNCE; DENIGRATE; ABUSE. THIS CATEGORY OFTEN APPLIES WHEN DEROGATORY ADJECTIVES EMBELLISH THE ACCUSATION.

PROTEST (13)

131. MAKE COMPLAINT (NOT FORMAL)
132. MAKE FORMAL COMPLAINT OR PROTEST. PROTESTS ARE ASSUMED TO BE FORMAL UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED.

DENY (14)

141. DENY AN ACCUSATION
142. DENY AN ATTRIBUTED POLICY, ACTION, ROLE OR POSITION.

DEMAND (15)

150. ISSUE ORDER OR COMMAND; INSIST; DEMAND COMPLIANCE, ETC.

WARN (16)

160. GIVE WARNING. OCCASIONALLY THE WORDS "DEMAND" OR "THREATEN" ARE USED IN NEWS ITEMS WHICH SHOULD BE CODED AS WARNINGS.

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

THREATEN (17)

- 171. THREAT WITHOUT SPECIFIC NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 172. THREAT WITH SPECIFIC NON-MILITARY NEGATIVE SANCTIONS
- 173. THREAT WITH FORCE SPECIFIED
- 174. ULTIMATUM; THREAT WITH NEGATIVE SANCTIONS AND TIME LIMIT SPECIFIED

DEMONSTRATE (18)

- 181. NON-MILITARY DEMONSTRATION; TO WALK OUT ON. THIS CATEGORY APPLIES TO ACTIVITIES SUCH AS MARCHING, PICKETING, STONING, ETC., WHEN THEY ARE PERFORMED BY CITIZENS OF ONE NATION AGAINST ANOTHER NATION. THE CATEGORY ALSO INCLUDES OCCASIONS WHEN REPRESENTATIVES TO INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS WALK OUT IN PROTEST.
- 182. ARMED FORCE MOBILIZATION. EXERCISE AND/OR DISPLAY ROUTINE CEREMONIAL DISPLAYS SUCH AS WEAPONS PARADES AND "FLY-BYS" ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS CATEGORY.

REDUCE RELATIONS (AS NEGATIVE SANCTIONS) (19)

- 191. CANCEL OR POSTPONE PLANNED EVENT
- 192. REDUCE ROUTINE INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITY; RECALL OFFICIALS, ETC. EVENTS CODED IN THIS CATEGORY

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

192. MUST BE CONNECTED WITH SOME ON-GOING INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM, THUS THE USUAL ROTATIONS OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS OR NORMAL CHANGES IN FOREIGN AID ARE NOT RECORDED AS "REDUCTION OF RELATIONS." EMBARGOES, BANS, AND SMALLER ACTIVITIES DO FALL WITHIN THIS CATEGORY.

194. HALT NEGOTIATIONS

195. BREAK DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

EXPEL (20)

201. ORDER PERSONNEL OUT OF COUNTRY. THIS CATEGORY INCLUDES THE EXPULSION OF FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS AND THE DECLARATION OF INDIVIDUALS AS *PERSONA NON GRATA*.

202. EXPEL ORGANIZATION OR GROUP

SEIZE (21)

211. SEIZE POSITION OR POSSESSIONS. THE CATEGORY MAY ALSO BE USED WHEN A NATION MILITARILY TAKES OR OCCUPIES ANOTHER'S TERRITORY.

212. DETAIN OR ARREST PERSON(S)

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

FORCE (22)

- 221. NON-INJURY OBSTRUCTIVE ACT. WHEN ACTUAL PHYSICAL DESTRUCTION IS REPORTED, DEMONSTRATIONS ARE CODED IN THIS CATEGORY.
- 222. NON-MILITARY INJURY-DESTRUCTION. THIS CATEGORY ALSO INCLUDES ACTS NOT COMMITTED BY ORGANIZED MILITARY FORCES SUCH AS TERRORIST BOMBINGS.
- 223. MILITARY ENGAGEMENT. NOTICE THAT THIS CATEGORY MAY OFTEN BE "DOUBLED-CODED" BECAUSE WHEN TWO NATIONS BATTLE, EACH IS AN ACTOR AND EACH A TARGET OF FORCE.

VAR 0010

REF 0010

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - RECIPIENT OF ACT

MD=000

LOC 25 WIDTH 3

DK 1 COL 27-29

RECIPIENT OF THE ACT

.....

THE NUMERIC VALUES ARE USED TO CODE THE NAME OF THE RECIPIENT OF THE ACT. THE THREE-LETTER ALPHABETIC CODES APPEAR IN THE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT/INTERACTION.

THE CODES FOR THE "RECIPIENT OF THE ACT" ARE IDENTICAL TO THE "INITIATOR OF THE ACT" (SEE REFERENCE NUMBER 0007, PAGES 8 THRU 14 FOR THE COMPLETE LIST).

VAR 0011

REF 0011

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - INFORMATION SOURCE

MD=000

LOC 28 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 30-31

INFORMATION SOURCE

.....

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

VAR 0011 (Continued)

LISTED BELOW ARE THE INFORMATION SOURCES AND THEIR
NUMERIC CODES.

- .01. NEW YORK TIMES
02. THE TIMES OF LONDON
03. (INDIAN) WHITE PAPER
04. TAIWAN COMPOSITE (CHINA LAKE STUDY)
05. MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL CHRONOLOGIES
06. LE MONDE
07. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX
08. BANGKOK POST
09. STRAITS TIMES
10. JORNAL DO BRASIL
11. ASIAN RECORDER
12. TIMES OF INDIA
13. DEADLINE DATA
14. PAKISTAN HORIZON (CHRONOLOGIES)
15. INDIAN RECORDER AND DIGEST
16. KEESING'S CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES
17. MIDDLE EAST AFFAIRS
18. AFRICAN RECORDER
19. CURRENT DIGEST OF SOVIET PRESS
20. CURRENT HISTORY (CHRONOLOGY)

VAR 0012

REF 0012

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - E/I ARENA

MD=000

LOC 30 WIDTH 3

DK 1 COL 32-34

EVENT/INTERACTION ARENA

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SOME ARENAS IN WHICH MAJOR INTERNATIONAL CONFLICTS AND
ISSUES HAVE OCCURRED ARE LISTED BELOW WITH THEIR NUMERIC
CODE VALUES.

WORLD EVENT/INTERACTION SURVEY

VAR 0012 (Continued)

000.	MISSING DATA CODE; ARENA NOT SPECIFIED
010.	ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT (GENERAL)
013.	1967 ARAB-ISRAELI WAR (ALL EVENTS DURING 1967)
020.	VIETNAM CONFLICT
025.	1968 VIETNAM TALKS IN PARIS
030.	RHODESIAN INDEPENDENCE
050.	SINO-SOVIET CONFLICT
060.	INDONESIA-MALAYSIA CONFRONTATION
090.	INDIA-PAKISTAN DISPUTES
100.	CYPRUS AFFAIRS
160.	RED GUARD ACTIVITIES
170.	CZECHOSLOVAKIA-SOVIET UNION
180.	NIGERIA-BIAFRA

VAR 0013

REF 0013

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - LOCAL CD NO.

MD = 00

LOC 33 WIDTH 2

DK 1 COL 35-36

LOCAL CODER NUMBER

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THE LOCAL CODER NUMBER IS A TWO DIGIT NUMERIC CODE
IDENTIFYING THE ORIGINAL CODER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

VAR 0014

REF 0014

DATA SET ID - '7513'

NAME - DESC. OF E/I

NO MISSING DATA CODES

LOC 35 WIDTH 248

FOR DECK AND COLUMN INFORMATION
SEE NOTE BELOW

TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION OF EVENT/INTERACTION

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NOTE ON DECK AND COLUMN LOCATIONS FOR THE TEXTUAL DESCRIPTION

The WEIS data are available in two versions. One is in the OSIRIS format; the other in card image format. In the OSIRIS version, the textual description of the event/interaction, regardless of length, is stored as a single variable, e.g., variable 14. With the OSIRIS version the user is able to obtain a clearly printed textual description of any event/interaction by using the "stream" option of the OSIRIS program LISTIT.

In the card image version of the WEIS data, the descriptive data is partitioned into four variables, each on a separate card. Variable 14, the first line of the descriptive text, is found in deck 2, column 13-74; variable 15, the second line of the descriptive text, is found in deck 3, column 13-74; variable 16, the third line of the descriptive text, is found in deck 4, column 13-74; variable 17, the fourth line of the descriptive text, is found on deck 5, column 13-74. In addition, certain other variables appear on each card for identification purposes. The deck number is located in columns 1-2; the ICPR study number is found in columns 3-6; the year in columns 7-8; the month in columns 9-10; and the day in columns 11-12.

Not all event/interactions have textual descriptions requiring four cards; the average is about two cards. The user should also note that there is no substantive difference in the description of the event/interaction between the two formats.